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County Borough of Walsall

1936



1936

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1936

JAMES A. M. CLARK  
M.D. Ch.B., D.P.H.



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JAMES A. M. CLARK

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# COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

From November, 1935, to November, 1936.

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR A. J. STANLEY.

### Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN R. B. SUTTON.

Alderman H. HUCKER, J.P.  
Councillor Mrs. G. CRESSWELL, J.P.  
Councillor E. P. DRABBLE.  
Councillor H. G. J. FLETCHER, (Mayor).

Councillor J. A. DAIN.  
Councillor Mrs. A. McSHANE.  
Councillor S. WIGGIN.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. McSHANE.

### Vice-Chairman :

Councillor T. E. HADEN.

Councillor Mrs. G. CRESSWELL, J.P.  
Councillor E. P. DRABBLE.  
Councillor F. W. EVANS, J.P.  
Councillor M. J. KAVANAGH.  
Councillor T. MAYO.

Councillor A. W. PERCOX.  
Councillor T. P. RILEY, J.P.  
\*Mrs. E. E. CLARK.  
\*Miss J. M. Elliot.

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. A. LECKIE, J.P., M.P.

### Vice-Chairman :

Councillor E. B. STAMMERS.

Councillor F. W. EVANS, J.P.  
Councillor H. G. J. FLETCHER.  
Councillor T. E. HADEN.  
Councillor D. JONES.  
Councillor H. BUSILL-JONES.  
Councillor H. LINES.  
Councillor W. MILLERCHIP, J.P.  
Councillor C. S. MOORE.

Councillor C. C. POOLE.  
Councillor W. R. WHEWAY.  
\*Mrs. W. H. KEAY.  
\*Mr. H. LENTON LESTER.  
\*Mr. H. SKEELS.  
\*Miss M. V. STAFFORD.  
\*Mr. F. G. THOMAS.  
\*Rev. CANON YEO.

\*Co-opted Members.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

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### Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Chief Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

F. J. WELTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 19/7/36)

G. C. KELLY, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 18/7/36)

### Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

H. M. SHANKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1/4/36)

N. V. HEPPLER, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Appointed 13/8/36).

M. MOSELEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Resigned 31/3/36).

### School Medical Inspector :

L. C. ADAM, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

### Manor Hospital :

Medical Superintendent	..	..	..	E. S. CLAYTON, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).
Assistant Resident Medical Officers	..	..	..	M. C. O'MAHONEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
				C. F. LUCAS, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Surgeon	..	..	..	B. T. ROSE, M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).
Consultant Physician	..	..	..	T. L. HARDY, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Consultant Surgeon (Ear, Nose and Throat)	..	..	..	F. W. SYDENHAM, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.
Radiologist	..	..	..	G. E. DYAS, B.A., M.B., D.M.R.E.
Dental Surgeon	..	..	..	A. J. BROWN, L.D.S.
Matron	..	..	..	MISS F. E. HART.
Steward	..	..	..	D. M. MORRIS.
Dispenser	..	..	..	D. GRIFFITHS.

### School Dentists :

D. A. PARSONS, L.D.S.

N. L. COOKSON, L.D.S.

### Venereal Diseases Medical Officer :

§B. C. TATE, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 29/7/36).

R. FORREST, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 30/7/36).

### Public Analyst :

§F. E. THOMPSON, F.I.C.

### Chief Sanitary Inspector :

\*†C. A. STANSBURY.

### Assistant Inspectors :

\*†E. F. B. A. MINER (Meat Inspector).

\* G. LEEDER.

\*†S. MONKS.

\*†G. N. RICHARDS.

\* S. J. T. WOOD.

\*†W. J. WOODWARD.

\* I. THOMAS (Appointed 1/11/36).

\* P. G. TREMAIN (Temporary: Appointed 7/12/36).

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—continued.

**Superintendent Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives :**

‡\*Mrs. A. SAUNDERS, H.V.

**Health Visitors :**

**‡Miss E. BETTERIDGE.	‡Miss A. E. ROGERS.
‡ „ E. G. JONES.	„ G. N. SADLER.
**‡ „ M. JONES (Appointed 13/1/36).	**‡ „ M. E. SIDNEY.
** „ E. M. O'KELLY.	‡Mrs. M. TAYLOR.
**‡ „ S. A. NOLAN.	**‡Miss R. P. TAYLOR.
** „ A. QUICK.	‡ „ E. WIDDOWSON.

**School Nurses :**

Mrs. M. EVANS.

Miss F. SAUNDERS.

**School Dental Nurse :**

Miss B. L. BENNETT.

**Goscote Isolation Hospital and Goscote Sanatorium :**

‡Matron: Miss M. J. BIRD, S.R.N.

**Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital :**

‡Matron: Miss E. WILKINSON, S.R.N.

**Pelsall Sanatorium :**

Matron: Miss E. A. BRADSHAW, R.R.C., S.R.N.

**Secretary Dispenser :**

Miss G. COTTERELL.

**Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer :**

P. SHOESMITH.

**Clerical Staff :**

N. AULIFFE.	F. G. S. HILL.
F. WEBB.	J. E. SMITH.
B. SMITH (Appointed 1/11/36).	Miss F. M. COOPER.
C. RILEY (Appointed 16/11/36).	„ C. M. TAYLOR.
R. FRANKHAM.	„ K. M. LUNN.
R. C. GREEN.	„ I. L. SEYMOUR (Manor Hospital).

§ The V.D Medical Officer and Public Analyst are part-time Officers.

\* Certificate as Sanitary Inspector.

† Certificate as Meat Inspector.

‡ Certified Midwife.

\*\* Health Visitor's Certificate.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the County Borough of Walsall for the year 1936.

The population, as revealed by the Census of 1931, was 103,059: the estimated population as at June 30th, 1936, being 106,400.

The 1936 death rate was slightly higher than that for the previous year, being 11.89 per 1,000 of the population, as against 11.22 in 1935. This rate compares favourably with that of England and Wales as a whole, 12.1, and with the great towns, 12.3.

The birth rate shows a slight decrease, being 18.50 per 1,000, as against 18.91 in 1935, and an average of 18.5 during the past five years. The birth rate for the country as a whole is 14.8, and that of the great towns, 14.9.



The infantile mortality rate was 61.48 as against 67.37 for the previous year. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate yet recorded in Walsall, and compares very favourably with the rate for England and Wales as a whole, 59, and for the Great Towns, 63.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis shows a slight increase, being 0.78 per 1,000 as against 0.63 in 1935, and 0.82 in 1934. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.82 as against 0.75 in 1935, and 0.93 in 1934.

During the year 85 cases of diphtheria were notified as against 81 in 1935. 517 cases of scarlet fever were notified as against 272 in 1935. This is the largest number notified in any one year since 1910. Fortunately, the disease was of a mild type and there were no deaths. 322 cases of whooping cough were notified from the schools and there were seven deaths from this disease.

During the year 607 houses were represented as unfit, 519 in clearance areas, 35 as "individual unfits" and 53 as parts of buildings for closing. 315 unfit houses were actually closed and 276 houses demolished, 1,320 persons being displaced.

The slum clearance programme makes steady progress. At present there are many unsightly areas in the town where slum property has been demolished. This is inevitable, more particularly where the areas are small in extent and difficult of redevelopment. It is, however all to the good that these areas, cleared of their slums, should lie exposed to the weather for long periods before they are again built upon.

The "measuring up" of all working class property in the district was completed in the early part of 1937, and our register is now complete and ready for the "appointed days," which have been fixed as July 1st, 1937, and January 1st, 1938.

As we are endeavouring to complete our slum clearance programme as early as possible, it is probable that little progress will be made in the relief of overcrowding for some considerable time. No grant is payable from exchequer sources for the rehousing of overcrowded families, and so it is to our advantage to rehouse as many families from "unfit" houses as is possible so long as a subsidy is paid in respect of such rehousing.

On March 26th, 1936, a new ward of 26 beds for the treatment of infectious diseases and an extension of the Administration Block at the Goscote Isolation Hospital was formally declared open by the Right Honourable Arthur Greenwood P.C., M.P.

On December 15th, 1936, a new Welfare Centre at Pool Street was opened by Councillor Mrs. McShane Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. The new centre, which replaces the old building at Ablewell Street was immediately brought into use. In spite of the large number of houses which have been demolished in this area, the attendances at this bright and cheerful centre have shown very gratifying increases.

I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the loyal assistance and support which I have received from all the members of my staff. The year has been a strenuous one and the accomplishment of the vast amount of work carried out in all Departments has only been made possible by the efficient support which each one has rendered me on all occasions.

To the Chairman and members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, I am particularly grateful for their unfailing courtesy and encouragement which have made the year's work so congenial.

I am,

Yours obediently,

JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1937.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

### 1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,780
Population (At Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	..	103,059
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	{	At	..	..	..	23,311
Number of Families	..		1931 Census	..	..	..	24,953
Population 1936 (estimated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	106,400
Number of New Houses erected in 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
Number of Inhabited Houses 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,553
Number of Persons per House	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.01
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	£510,306
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,955
Population per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.1

### 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Number of Births	{	Legitimate	M. 960—F. 951—Total 1,911—	Total.
	{	Illegitimate	M. 28—F. 29—Total 57—	1,968
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	18.50
Number of Deaths (M. 662 F. 603)	..	..	..	Total 1,265
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	11.89
Standardised Death Rate	..	..	..	13.31
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth—				
From Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	3
From other puerperal causes	..	..	..	5
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	3.94
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	..	..	..	121
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	..	..	..	61.48
Infant Mortality (legitimate infants) per 1,000 births	..	..	..	62.27
Do. (illegitimate infants) do.	..	..	..	35.09
Death Rates per 1,000 population, from—				
Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	..	0.78
All forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	0.82
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	1.59
Cancer	..	..	..	1.43
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases (Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup)				
	..	..	..	0.10



Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births .. .. .	8·13
Deaths from Diarrhœa under 2 years .. .. .	16
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .	7

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—149 Inquests were held in the Borough during the year (84 males and 65 females).

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS ordered by Coroner .. .. 81

SUMMARY OF INQUESTS.	M.	F.
Death by Murder .. .. .	—	1
" Suicide .. .. .	9	5
" Manslaughter and Infanticide .. .. .	—	—
" Want, Exposure, etc. .. .. .	—	—
" Excessive Drinking .. .. .	—	—
" Want of attention at Birth .. .. .	—	—
" Accident or Misadventure .. .. .	40	37
" from Natural Causes .. .. .	35	22
Stillborn .. .. .	—	—
Open Verdicts .. .. .	—	—
Inquests adjourned .. .. .	—	—
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 65

Inquests on children suffocated whilst in bed (accidental) .. — —

Inquests on bodies of newly-born children .. .. . — 1

#### BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the Borough during the year was 1,997, of which 1,002 were males and 995 were females. These are the crude figures, and allowance has to be made for births to non-residents occurring in Walsall, and for births to residents whilst the latter were temporarily staying in some other town.

The correct figures are: Males 988, Females 980; giving a new total of 1,968, equivalent to a Birth Rate of 18·50 per 1,000. Of this number 57 were illegitimate births, as compared with 50 during 1935.



The average Birth Rate for the last five years is 18.5.

#### STILLBIRTHS.

The following stillbirths, corrected figures, are allocated to the Borough:

Males	..	..	..	34
Females	..	..	..	31
				—
Total	..	..		65
				—

Of this number, 2 males and 1 female were illegitimate.

The rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) is 32.0.

#### DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered during the year was 1,305, giving a rate per thousand of the population of 12.27 (an increase on the previous year, when we had 1,242 deaths, with a rate of 11.72). If we exclude the number of persons (103) dying in the Borough belonging to other districts, and include (63), those belonging to the Borough dying beyond the Borough, we have a correct number of 1,265, giving a death rate of 11.89. The average death rate for the past five years is 11.54.

In order that the local death rate may be compared with death rates of other towns and the country as a whole, the Registrar-General has supplied an adjusting factor (1.12) by which the crude death rate may be converted to one comparable with mortality statistics of other areas.

The adjusted death rate for Walsall for the year 1936 is 13.31 per 1,000 of the population.

Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages, of residents belonging to the Borough :—

At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
1265	121	16	22	21	54	128	342	275	286

#### VACCINATIONS.

The total number of successful Vaccinations carried out during 1936 was 247. Number of statutory declarations of conscientious objection made during the same period was 1,508.



[illegible]

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH,  
1936.**

As furnished by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	.. ..	M. F.	662 603	67 54	10 6	9 13	13 8	26 28	69 59	200 142	156 119	112 174
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	M. F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Measles	.. ..	M. F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	.. ..	M. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	.. ..	M. F.	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	.. ..	M. F.	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	.. ..	M. F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	.. ..	M. F.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	.. ..	M. F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.. ..	M. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	.. ..	M. F.	1	1	—	—	—	4	23	17	3	1
11. Syphilis	.. ..	M. F.	47	—	—	—	3	13	15	4	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	.. ..	M. F.	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease	.. ..	M. F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
14. Diabetes	.. ..	M. F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			66	—	—	—	—	3	6	27	20	10
			86	—	—	—	—	1	13	39	22	11
			3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
			12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	4



No.	Disease	M.	F.	Total
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	..	..	..
16.	Heart Disease ..	..	..	..
17.	Aneurysm ..	..	..	..
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..
19.	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..
20.	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..	..
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..
22.	Peptic Ulcer ..	..	..	..
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. ..	..	..	..
24.	Appendicitis ..	..	..	..
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..
26.	Other Diseases of Liver	..	..	..
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	..	..	..
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..
29.	Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	..	..
30.	Other Puerperal Causes..	..	..	..
31.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	..	..	..
32.	Senility ..	..	..	..
33.	Suicide ..	..	..	..
34.	Other Violence ..	..	..	..
35.	Other Defined Diseases	..	..	..
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..

Table III.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.										Total Deaths
	At All Ages.	At Ages — Years.											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.											
Small-Pox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	85	1	2	3	3	5	40	17	6	6	2	—	—	15	18	11	7	4	7	11	5	5	2
Erysipelas .. ..	56	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	9	13	20	7	4	8	5	2	8	4	3	7	7	2
Scarlet Fever .. ..	517	1	4	9	25	28	228	117	53	44	7	1	—	38	115	58	38	55	41	43	40	75	—
Typhus Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Relapsing Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table IV.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.—WHOLE DISTRICT.  
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1936

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths under one year.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 & un. 3 months	3 & un. 6 months	6 & un. 9 months	9 & un. 12 months	BLOXWICH.	LEAMORE.	HARDEN	BIRCHILLS.	HATHERTON	PADDOCK.	BRIDGE.	PLECK.	CALDMORE.	PALFREY.
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Common Infectious Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	14	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	4	..	2	..	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	3
Premature Birth ..	39	25	3	2	3	33	5	1	..	..	1	..	8	2	5	6	5	4	3	5
Congenital Defects, Atelectasis, Malformations	15	8	1	..	1	10	4	1	..	..	3	1	4	..	1	1	2	2	1	..
Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Icterus..	14	6	1	..	1	8	5	..	..	1	2	..	5	1	1	..	..	2	..	3
Percentage of Developmental and Wasting Diseases ..	67.8	97.5	100.0	40.0	85.7	91.2	78.3	50.0	33.3	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	23	..	..	1	1	2	2	6	6	7	5	1	3	4	..	2	5	3	..	..
Other Causes .. ..	12	1	..	1	..	2	3	3	2	2	2	..	3	..	2	1	2	1	..	1
TOTALS ..	121	40	5	5	7	57	23	18	12	11	15	2	25	9	12	10	17	14	4	13



VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1936 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.					
		Uncorrected Number	NETT.		Under 1 year of Age.	At All Ages.						
			Number	Rate		Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate			
1923	100,400	2335	2342	23.32	1175	11.70	45	43	220	93.93	1173	11.68
1924	101,500	2375	2356	23.31	1220	12.01	70	59	184	78.09	1209	11.91
1925	102,300	2248	2257	22.06	1377	14.43	63	76	260	115.19	1390	13.58
1926	102,100	2149	2154	21.09	1155	11.31	92	71	180	83.56	1176	11.51
1927	102,000	2144	2125	20.83	1277	12.51	81	104	205	96.47	1300	12.74
1928	100,200	2048	2031	20.27	1210	12.08	98	100	187	92.07	1212	12.10
1929	100,100	2008	1979	19.77	1516	15.14	78	76	198	100.05	1514	15.12
1930	100,100	2115	2058	20.56	1176	11.75	110	51	142	69.00	1117	11.16
1931	104,300	2071	2034	19.54	1230	11.82	121	69	159	73.75	1178	11.32
1932	104,700	2036	2005	19.15	1260	12.03	119	54	146	72.82	1195	11.41
1933	105,400	1925	1883	17.87	1331	12.63	112	68	167	88.69	1287	12.21
1934	105,600	1932	1902	18.01	1206	11.42	123	74	131	68.87	1157	10.96
1935	106,000	2039	2004	18.91	1242	11.72	125	73	135	67.37	1190	11.22
1936	106,400	1997	1968	18.50	1305	12.27	103	63	121	61.48	1265	11.89

Area of District in Acres  
(exclusive of area covered by water)

.. 8,780

Total Population at all ages .. 103,059

At  
Census  
of 1931.

Table VI.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY  
during the Year 1936.

As furnished by the Registrar-General.

TABLE SHOWING DEATH-RATES, ETC., IN WALSALL, as compared with England and Wales, 122 Great Towns, (including London)  
143 Smaller Towns (The rates have been calculated on the census populations of 1931.)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.			
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years.)	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Maternal Mortality
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	14.8	0.61	12.1	0.01	—	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.52	5.9	59	3.81
122 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000) .. ..	14.9	0.67	12.3	0.01	—	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.45	8.2	63	—
143 Smaller Towns (Census Popu- lations 25,000—50,000) ..	15.0	0.64	11.5	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.39	3.4	55	—
London .. ..	13.6	0.53	12.5	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.52	14.4	66	—
WALSALL .. ..	18.5	0.61	11.9	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.07	0.02	0.16	0.61	8.1	61	3.94

## HOSPITALS, CLINICS, NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, AMBULANCE FACILITIES, Etc.

### Hospitals.

1. Walsall General Hospital—A voluntary Institution (172 beds).
2. Manor Hospital—Health Committee (303 beds).
3. Goscote Isolation Hospital—Health Committee (60 beds—Infectious Diseases) (22 beds—Tuberculosis).
4. Sneyd Lane Isolation Hospital (Smallpox)—Health Committee (12 beds).
5. Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital—Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (10 beds).
6. Pelsall Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)—Health Committee (37 beds).

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Cripples' Hospital, Birmingham, for the hospital treatment of our cases of surgical tuberculosis, nine beds being reserved at The Woodlands, additional beds being provided as required.

MATERNITY.—Cases of puerperal fever requiring hospital treatment are admitted to the Goscote Isolation Hospital.

CHILDREN.—Nil.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT.—In certain circumstances, unmarried mothers are admitted to the Legge Memorial Home, Wolverhampton. The arrangements for illegitimate homeless children are in the hands of the Public Assistance Committee

### Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For infectious disease cases two motor ambulances have been provided. Both are stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases two motor ambulances are kept at the Fire Station.

### School Clinics.

Three School Clinics are provided—at Bradford Street, Littleton Street, and at Field Road, Bloxwich.

BRADFORD STREET. Doctors' days—Monday and Wednesday morning; nurse in attendance each morning, and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.



LITTLETON STREET. Doctors' days—Tuesday and Friday morning; nurse in attendance each morning and Tuesday afternoon.

FIELD ROAD. Doctors' days—Friday afternoon; nurse in attendance Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

The Central Dental Clinic and the Eye Clinic are held at Bradford Street, and there is a Dental Clinic for the northern end of the Borough at Field Road.

### **Rheumatic Clinic.**

LITTLETON STREET. Saturday, 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

### **Orthopædic Clinic.**

MASSAGE CLINIC. Daily 9 a.m.—1 p.m.  
2 p.m.—5 p.m.

DRESSINGS CLINIC. Wednesday, 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

### **Infant Welfare Centres.**

ABLEWELL STREET. Monday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.  
Friday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

FIELD ROAD. Tuesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.  
Thursday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.  
Friday, 10-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m.

IDA ROAD. Monday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.  
Wednesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

LITTLETON STREET. Wednesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.  
Friday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

MILTON STREET. Tuesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.  
Thursday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

### **Ante-Natal Clinics.**

ABLEWELL STREET. Monday, 10 a.m. Tuesday, 6—8 p.m.

IDA ROAD. Friday, 1st and 3rd in each month. 10 a.m.

MILTON STREET. Friday, 2nd & 4th in each month. 10 a.m.

FIELD ROAD. Wednesday, 10 a.m. Friday, 6—8 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends all Infant Welfare Sessions and Ante-Natal Clinics.



### **Tuberculosis Dispensary, 4, Hatherton Road.**

Open each day 10 a.m.—1 p.m. ; 2-15—5-30 p.m.

Medical Clinics, Monday afternoon, Wednesday morning, Thursday evening (1st and 3rd Thursdays, 6-30—8 p.m.), Friday morning.

### **V.D. Clinic, Walsall General Hospital.**

Open for Males, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7-30 to 9 p.m.

Open for Females, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 4-30 to 6 p.m.

### **Ultra Violet Light Clinic.**

Tuberculosis Dispensary .. Tuesday, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.  
Thursday, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.

### **Professional Nursing in the Home.**

(a) General—Victoria Nursing Institution.

(b) Infectious Diseases—None.

MIDWIVES.—Fifty-five Midwives notified their intention to practise in the District during 1936. Six of these were employed by the Public Authority at the Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital, and fourteen at the Manor Hospital. No Midwives were subsidised by the Council.

### **Laboratory Work.**

During the year, 782 specimens were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and 1,643 swabs for the presence of B. Diphtheria were examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Hatherton Road.

All other Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are undertaken by the Birmingham University.

### **Chemical Work.**

All chemical analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst, and for particulars of the work done during the year reference should be made to his report at the end of this volume.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT.**

Under this Act all employees have to pass a medical examination before being taken on the permanent staff.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee for the Corporation.

During the year 76 persons were examined prior to their appointment, and were passed as satisfactory lives.

## OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

170 employees were examined on behalf of the Transport Committee as to their fitness to act as 'Bus Drivers or Conductors, this being a considerable increase on the numbers examined in previous years.

## CARE OF THE BLIND.

There are 145 blind persons on the register of the Blind for the County Borough of Walsall. Of that number, eight are school children under the age of 16, all of whom are in special schools. Nine adults are in various Institutions, and 94 persons are unemployable; of the others, 24 are employed in the workshops, two are in training, and eight are employed as homeworkers.

Certain of the arrangements for looking after the interests of the Blind persons are carried out by the Blind Persons Welfare Committee, or on their behalf by the Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the Blind, and the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

Twenty-four of our Walsall Blind are employed in the local workshops. The new workshops, situated in Hatherton Road, were officially opened on 2nd October, 1935. There, work can be carried out under ideal conditions, the new workrooms being well ventilated and well lighted, presenting a striking contrast with the old, unhealthy workshops so long occupied by the blind. The new workshops are administered by a joint committee, consisting of representatives appointed by the Borough Council, the Staffordshire County Council and the Walsall, Wednesbury and District Blind Society.

Home workers are dealt with by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind. During 1936, there were two home teachers, who looked after all blind persons in both the Walsall and Wednesbury areas.

## UNEMPLOYABLE BLIND.

The Town Council augment the income of each of the 56 unemployable persons in the Borough who are of full age, to 20/- per week. The raising of the standard of income from 20/- to 22/6 per week is now under consideration and is expected to come into force in April, 1937. The Home

Visitors have been instructed when distributing this grant to enquire if they are as reasonably comfortable as possible, and if conditions are unsatisfactory to report the same to the local Blind Society and the Blind Persons Welfare Committee. It is the aim of the Blind Persons Welfare Committee to prevent any further cases of unemployable blind finding it requisite to have out-door poor relief, as it is undesirable to add to their distress by the so-called stigma of pauperism.



## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### Goscote Isolation Hospital.

The additional ward block of 26 beds and the extension to the administration block which were completed in March, 1936, were formally opened on April 24th by the Right Honourable Arthur Greenwood, P.C., M.P.

The extensions were immediately brought into use and as 569 cases were admitted to Hospital during the year—the largest number admitted in any one year—the additional 26 beds have been fully utilised.

368 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted as against 240 in the previous year. This increase is due to the unusual prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the Borough and surrounding districts. In Walsall, the number of notifications of Scarlet Fever received during the year was 517, the largest number notified in any year since 1910. Fortunately, the disease, though so prevalent, has been on the whole, of a mild type, the most common complication or sequela noted being Rheumatism. There was one death, that of a child admitted from outside the Borough, suffering from Scarlet Fever with intense toxæmia.

133 cases of Diphtheria were admitted as against 98 in the previous year, and there were five deaths.

In addition, there were admitted 10 cases of Erysipelas, 2 of Enteric Fever, 1 of Puerperal Pyrexia, 1 of Measles, 1 of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 2 of Whooping Cough, and 51 of other diseases (including 20 Diphtheria Carriers).

The Tuberculosis Pavilion has again been fully occupied throughout the year, 44 patients being admitted during the year. 28 patients were discharged and 12 died, leaving 20 patients in the pavilion at the end of the year.

A table dealing with the cases treated at the Isolation Hospital will be found at the end of this section of the report.

**Smallpox.**—No cases were notified.



**Scarlet Fever.**—517 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, as against 272 in 1935. 285 cases were admitted to Goscote Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.

**Diphtheria.**—85 cases were notified throughout the year, compared with 81 in 1935. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the town.

There were two deaths from the disease as against five in 1935, a case mortality of 2.3% for Walsall cases as against 6.2% in 1935.

85 cases and 17 carriers were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The average yearly incidence of the disease during the past five years has been 0.63 per 1,000.

During the year a further 875 children were immunised against the disease. In addition 669 children who had been immunised in previous years were Schick-tested; in 596 immunity had been established and of the others 55 received further treatment.

11,461 adults and children have now been dealt with, and 8,980 have been protected against the disease. During the nine years we have been immunising children, there have been no deaths and only 9 cases of clinical diphtheria amongst immunised children under the age of 15 years. In the same period amongst unprotected children of like age there have been 838 cases and 89 deaths.

Further details relating to diphtheria immunisation will be found in my report as School Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**—No cases were notified.

**Dysentery.**—No cases were notified.

**Influenza and Pneumonia.**—During the year 218 cases of Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal or Primary in type were notified, as against 217 in 1935 and 152 in 1934. There were 92 deaths due to this cause as against 107 in 1935, 105 in 1934 and 134 in 1933, a death rate of 0.86 per 1,000 as against 1.01

in 1935, 0.99 in 1934 and 1.27 in 1933.

There were 17 deaths from Influenza. Of the deaths from Pneumonia, 31 were in children under the age of 5 years and 45 in persons over the age of 45 years.

**Enteric Fever.**—Three cases were notified two being admitted to the Isolation Hospital. There was one death.

**Measles.**—41 cases of Measles were notified from the schools during the year, fortunately all of a mild type.

There was 1 death from Measles during the year.

**Mumps.**—270 cases of Mumps were notified from the Schools during the year.

**Whooping Cough.**—322 cases of Whooping Cough were notified from the schools during the year, against 54 cases notified in 1935.

There were 7 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, all being in children under the age of 5 years.

**Chicken Pox.**—388 cases were notified from the schools during the year.

## CANCER.

Facilities exist at the Manor (Municipal) Hospital for the treatment of Cancer by means of surgical treatment, superficial and medium X-ray Therapy. Arrangements also exist for the transference of patients to Birmingham General Hospital for Radium treatment.

An arrangement exists between the Walsall General (Voluntary) Hospital and Mount Vernon Hospital for the transference of inoperable cases of carcinoma of the larynx.

The following Table shows the Deaths from Cancer during 1936, and the parts of the Body affected

	Under 35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		75 & over		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	9	—
Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum .. .. .	2	2	2	4	6	2	7	10	10	11	6	7	33	36
Cancer of the respiratory organs ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	7	1	2	1	—	1	12	3
Cancer of the uterus .. ..	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	13
Cancer of other female genital organs ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	6
Cancer of the breast .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	1	—	1	—	18
Cancer of the male genito-urinary organs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Cancer of the skin .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cancer of other or unspecified organs ..	1	—	1	2	1	—	2	3	2	3	1	2	8	10
TOTALS .. ..	4	5	5	9	8	13	19	26	20	22	10	11	66	86

## ISOLATION HOSPITALS

VII.—Showing cases admitted, deaths, case fatality rate, duration of stay, and percentage of cases isolated.

Diseases	No. of cases notified	No. of cases admitted			Deaths			Mortality rate per 1,000 cases admitted	Total No. of patient days	Average duration of stay (weeks) of patients discharged or died	Percentage of notified cases isolated
		Walsall	Other Districts	Total	Walsall	Other Districts	Total				
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	85	85	48	133	2	3	5	37.6	4770	5.1	100.0%
+ Contacts .. ..	—	17	3	20	—	—	—	—	428	3.1	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	517	285	83	368	—	1	1	2.7	9919	4.0	55.1%
Measles .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	2.0	—
Erysipelas .. ..	56	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	143	2.0	12.5%
Enteric Fever .. ..	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	49	3.5	66.6%
Other Diseases .. ..	—	28	7	35	1	—	1	28.6	480	2.1	—
Total .. ..	—	425	144	569	3	4	7	12.3	15,803	4.0	—



## MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Manor Hospital was appropriated as a Municipal Hospital under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as from 1st April, 1936, from which date it has been administered by the Health Committee.

Plans for the extension of the Nurses Home have received the approval of the Council and of the Ministry of Health, and it is hoped that these extensions will soon be completed.

The provision of a new *ad hoc* Venereal Diseases Clinic in the grounds of the Hospital has also received the approval of the Ministry of Health, and this clinic should be in use in the early part of the Autumn.

The following is the report upon the work of the Hospital for the year 1936, submitted by Dr. E. S. Clayton, the Medical Superintendent:—

“ The work of the Hospital has again increased in all Departments, though the rate of increase has been less in 1936 than in any year for the last eight years. The following table shows the rate:—

1928	..	..	1,980	Admissions
1931	..	..	2,402	„
1933	..	..	3,023	„
1934	..	..	3,224	„
1935	..	..	3,833	„
1936	..	..	3,889	„

That the bulk of the work is acute can be seen from the fact that 2,886 patients stayed less than one month and that only 403 remained thirteen weeks or more.

Nevertheless, the same amount of chronic work is being done, and one hundred beds are in constant occupation for this purpose.

We await anxiously the new Maternity Block, not only because of the increase in Maternity work which is so hazardous in the present Department, but also because it will liberate space for the accommodation of sick babies. At the present time, the nursing of sick babies is being carried out in gravely inadequate space.

Casualty work has continued to increase and no less than 14,000 casualties and Out-Patient dressings were dealt with during the year.

### Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

Total Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,889
Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
Total In-Patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,105

### Accommodation.

Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
								303

Average number of beds occupied	..	251	
Highest number of beds occupied	..	297	on March 31st.
Lowest number of beds occupied	..	197	on 25th December.
Surgical Department	..	..	1,220 Operations
Dental Department	..	..	591     "

### Maternity Department.

Births	..	..	..	..	323
Still Births	..	..	..	..	17
Doctor present at	..	..	..	..	111 deliveries
Forceps	..	..	..	..	7
Cæsarean Section	..	..	..	..	6
Cases of Sepsis	..	..	..	..	—
Deaths	..	..	..	..	4 (1) Heart failure, Asthma and Bronchitis.
					(2) Post Partum Haemorrhage.
					(3) Heart Disease. Mitral Stenosis.
					(4) Obstetric Shock. Retained Placenta.

**Massage & Electrical Department.**

Treatments given:—

Massage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,958
Electrical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,408
Radiant Heat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,691
Ultra Violet Light	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,944
								<hr/> 10,001 <hr/>

**X-Ray Department.**

Number of Films taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,318
Number of Screen Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447

Pathology and Bio-chemistry specimens sent to Birmingham University, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

**Out-Patients and Casualties.**

Total Attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,495
Total Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	482

**MEDICAL RELIEF AND VACCINATION DISTRICTS.**

The Borough is divided into four districts for the purpose of Medical Relief and Vaccination, each District being in charge of private medical practitioners appointed for this work.

The following are the Districts:—

District.	Medical Relief	Vaccination.
No. 1—Bloxwich, Leamore and Harden Wards ..	Dr. C. J. Lewis.	Dr. M. B. Baines.
No. 2—Birchills and Pleck Wards	Dr. G. W. J. Baker.	Dr. G. W. J. Baker.
No. 3—Hatherton and Paddock Wards .. ..	Dr. J. F. O'Meara.	Dr. J. F. O'Meara.
No. 4—Bridge, Caldmore and Palfrey Wards ..	Dr. D. A. Llewellyn	Dr. R. U. Gillan.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Since the inauguration of the scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases, the work has been undertaken by the Walsall General Hospital under an agreement with the Town Council. The clinic has been conducted in premises forming part of the out-patient department of the Hospital. For some considerable time, it has been felt that the accommodation provided, both as regards the general arrangement and limited space, has not been adequate for satisfactory work. Representatives of the Health Committee met representatives of the Executive Committee of the Hospital during the year, and suggested that the Hospital Committee should provide an entirely new Venereal Diseases Centre in the Hospital grounds. The Hospital Authorities, after careful consideration, informed the Health Committee that by reason of lack of funds and lack of space they were unable to comply with the wishes of the Health Committee.

The Health Committee have accordingly decided to build an ad hoc centre in the grounds of the Manor Hospital. The Ministry of Health have approved of the scheme, plans have been prepared, and it is anticipated that the new centre will be ready in the autumn of 1937.

Dr. B. C. Tate, who succeeded Dr. Stuart as Venereal Diseases Officer in October 1935, resigned his appointment in July, 1936, being succeeded by Dr. R. Forrest.

Evening Clinics for Males are held on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Afternoon Clinics for Females on Wednesdays and Thursdays weekly. Provision is made for cases to remain in the Hospital over-night, if necessary, after injections.

Facilities are afforded for irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa daily. A male and female nurse are engaged for this purpose.

At the beginning of the year, 164 cases were under treatment, 7 old cases returned for treatment during the year, 141 cases attended for the first time, and 5 were transferred from other centres.

Of the new cases, 94 (or 66%) were diagnosed as suffering from Venereal Disease, 38 were found not to have Venereal Disease.



The total number of attendances was 6,131 (3,005 for examination by the Medical Officer, and 3,126 for irrigation, dressings, etc.) The total attendances show a decrease of 340 over the previous year.

Examinations of specimens for Gonococci are undertaken by the Venereal Diseases Officer. Other examinations are carried out at the Birmingham University.

Arrangements are in force whereby women and girls suffering from venereal diseases in the Borough can be received into the Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, for treatment.

These cases arise generally in connection with rescue work; cases at the Walsall General Hospital requiring a lengthy in-patient stay may also be transferred to Cleveland House.

The arrangement provides the requisite treatment and nursing, and it includes expectant mothers and lying-in cases.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the Clinic during the year 1936.

TABLE SHOWING THE WORK OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC DURING THE YEAR 1936.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register 1st Jan., 1936 ..	42	44	—	—	63	15	—	—	105	59
Number of Old Cases returned for treatment or observation of same infection .. .	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	3
Number of New Cases dealt with for the first time .. .. .	14	10	—	—	60	10	28	19	102	39
Number of New Cases transferred from other centres .. .. .	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	1
Total cases dealt with .. .. .	60	56	—	—	127	27	28	19	215	102
Attendances:—Medical examinations ..	700	890	—	—	1022	174	120	99	1842	1163
Irrigation, Dressings .. .. .	25	12	—	—	2399	690	—	—	2424	702
Total attendances .. .. .	725	902	—	—	3421	864	120	99	4266	1865
Patients admitted to Hospital .. .. .	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	6	2
“In-patient days” .. .. .	21	—	—	—	99	42	—	—	120	42
Walsall persons treated at Centres in other towns .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Number of New Cases attending during 1936—										
Walsall .. .. .	14	—	—	—	48	—	24	—	—	86
Staffordshire .. .. .	10	—	—	—	22	—	23	—	—	55

Pathological Work:— Specimens examined at Walsall Clinic	Microscopical		Cultural		Serum		Cerebro-Spinal Fluid		Others	
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—
	20	418	—	208	—	—	—	—	—	12

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER.

No extensions have been made of Public Water Supplies during the year, other than to new Housing areas, the supplies have been sufficient and satisfactory. There are 32 houses in the Borough dependent on wells or springs for their water supply.

At one house, where the well water had previously been reported as unsafe for domestic use, the Public Water Supply has been laid to a tap outside the house.

Water samples from 4 wells were examined, and the Analyst's report stated that all the samples with one doubtful exception should be regarded as unfit for drinking purposes, and showed strong presumptive evidence of fæcal contamination. The users in each case were advised to boil all water before use, it being impracticable, owing to the distance from the mains, to obtain a piped supply of water.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Mr. John Taylor, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has supplied the following report re Drainage and Sewerage, Rivers and Streams, and Public Cleansing.

(a) BROCKHURST DISPOSAL WORKS, BESCOT.

The extensions of these works at an estimated cost of £51,000 is now in hand and is expected to be completed early in 1938.

(b) GOSCOTE JOINT SEWAGE WORKS.

These works are now treating the sewage from the north-eastern district of the County Borough, in addition to that of the Aldridge Rural District Council, and a very good effluent is being obtained.

(c) SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT MAIN DRAINAGE.

The scheme for the drainage of this district comprising about 1,800 acres is in the course of preparation.



## RIVERS AND STREAMS

The condition of the streams and the Walsall tributary of the River Tame has been quite satisfactory and no precautions have been necessary during the past year.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### (a) HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Continued attention has been given to the efficient control of the disposal of house and trade refuse by land reclamation. Developments in the evolution of mechanical vehicles specially designed for refuse collection are being carefully watched and studied, and several types of vehicles with unusual features, particularly those embodying some packing device, have been tested.

### (b) SCAVENGING.

The erection, throughout the Borough, of over 700 litter bins has done much to preserve the streets from the casual untidiness caused by careless passers-by.

### (c) GULLY AND CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

A 700 gallon mechanical gully-cesspool emptier has been in operation for the last six months. This machine can also be used for street sprinkling and channel washing. The gullies are receiving more regular and complete emptying than hitherto and the cost per gully does not exceed that of the hand scoop, horse and cart method.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are no closets of the privy or pail type in any populous or closely-built centre. The number of closets approximates to 25,809 water closets of modern type, each fitted with a flushing cistern, 648 water closets not having a flushing cistern, these being at present hand-flushed by bucket, 36 waste water closets, 80 pail closets, and 251 privies.

One hundred and seventy-one closets have been provided with flush tanks and water service during the year. The privies and pail closets are in use at houses not having a drainage system to sewer, their conversion to



water closet type will be effected when efficient sewers are provided.

#### ADDITIONAL WATER CLOSETS.

Fifty additional water closets have been provided, viz.:—14 to furnish indoor accommodation, 7 to augment existing accommodation at houses where there was not one closet for each house, 6 to make accommodation at factories or workshops sufficient, and 23 water closets to replace demolished water closets.

#### ASHPITS AND ASHBINS.

Eighty-seven ashbins have been provided, replacing 60 ashpits, while 316 new bins have replaced worn out bins, or unsuitable receptacles.

For the whole Borough there are approximately 28,050 ashbins and 131 ashpits.

The Health Committee have repaid to owners one half of the reasonable cost in respect to 13 ashpits which were converted into receptacles in which the ashbins could be placed, the average amount paid was 6s. 1.6d. per conversion. One thousand, six hundred and thirteen ashpits have now been converted in this way.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

## 1. The Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.									
House Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,491
House Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,916
Re-inspections in Insanitary Areas			..	..	..	..	..	..	7,957
District Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,413
Houses let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
Common Lodging Houses		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Schools re Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences					..	..	..	..	5
Workshops (not including Bakehouses)	..	..			..	..	..	..	333
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Homes of Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Theatres and Music Halls		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Rat Destruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	543
Drain Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,939
Re-inspections of Work for Abatement of Nuisances, etc.	..	..					..	..	6,602
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,843
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,447
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262
Fried Fish Shops and Fish Yards			..	..	..	..	..	..	225
Ice-cream Manufacturers & Vendors			..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Foodshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	465
Samples, Drinking Water		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Samples, under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for analysis	..								232
Samples, Milk for Bacteria Count		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Samples, Milk tested for Tubercle Bacilli		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Samples, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs			..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Samples, Phosphatase Test	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,745
Fumigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
Temporary Dwellings, Vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	762
Overcrowding Under Housing Act, 1935			..	..	..	..	..	..	844
Sundry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS	..	..	..						39,135

## 2. The Number of Inspections made by Enumerators during the Overcrowding Survey under the Housing Acts, 1935, 1936.

Number of Visits .. .. .	51,366
Total Number of Visits and Inspections made during the Year .. ..	90,501

## 3. The Number of Notices Served during the Year.

Informal .. .. .	1,282
Statutory .. .. .	331

## 4. Result of Services of such Notices.

Number of Nuisances abated .. .. .	2,537
*Notices not complied with .. .. .	586

\* The majority are informal notices.

## DEFECTS OR NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ACTION TAKEN THEREON.

Five hundred and thirty-three houses were reported for repairs, 618 water closets or ashpits were found to be insufficient, 482 nuisances due to foul or defective drains, sinks, water closets, ashpits, etc., were recorded. 80% of these cases were satisfactorily dealt with on informal action by the Sanitary Inspectors, and in 20% Statutory notices were issued. In 4 cases only was it necessary to institute summary proceedings. Two thousand six hundred and thirty houses have been improved in the year.

## SHOPS ACT, 1934.

### SECTION 10.—PROVISIONS AS TO VENTILATION, TEMPERATURE AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

During the year one application was made, under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, for exemption from the provisions requiring that suitable

and sufficient sanitary accommodation shall be provided and maintained. Application was made on the grounds of "Restricted Accommodation," and an exemption certificate was granted as alternative sanitary accommodation was conveniently available at another branch of the same firm nearby.

## SWIMMING BATHS.

**PUBLIC.**—Of the five public swimming baths in the Borough, three are enclosed and the other two open-air. Mr. J. Wearing, Baths Superintendent, stated in his report that all five baths were equipped with modern sterilisation and filtration plants, which ensured clean and hygienic water at all times.

**PRIVATE.**—The one private swimming bath in the Borough is of the open type, with accommodation for approximately 50 bathers. The bath is of white glazed tiles and is thoroughly cleansed before water is run in from the South Staffordshire Waterworks mains. The emptying of the bath, followed by a complete change of water, is effected every 3 or 4 weeks as circumstances demand, this being apart from the addition of 1,000 gallons of fresh water per day. The water is continually being fed into a boiler, heated to about 100°C., and also by means of a secondary circulation through a filter of carbon, silica and quartz; all the water passing through both boiler and filter at least once a day. As an added precaution chlorination is carried out by the addition of "Chloros."

**SAMPLES.**—Eight samples of bath water have been taken, and the analyst reported that there was no evidence of sewage contamination in any of the samples, and that all could be regarded as satisfactory for bathing.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Sixty-one observations of industrial chimneys were made. Smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance was detected on four occasions in connection with four different chimneys: two at factories, one at a laundry, and one at a brewery. The firms concerned were given notice and no nuisance has since been reported. In no case was it necessary to issue a statutory notice.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of rain water collected by a glass deposit gauge, which is fixed in the grounds of the Goscote Isolation Hospital.

1934.	Rainfall Inches.	Solids collected, tons per Square Mile.		
		Total Insoluble.	Total Soluble.	Total Solids.
January ..	2.4051	8.63	6.30	14.93
February ..	1.3454	1.99	3.65	5.64
March .. ..	1.3093	2.31	4.75	7.06
April .. ..	2.0000	9.95	5.64	15.59
May .. ..	.8490	1.99	3.94	5.93
June .. ..	2.2407	4.47	6.47	10.94
July .. ..	3.8057	7.79	7.63	15.42
August ..	.7830	1.99	3.65	5.64
September ..	2.5855	1.82	9.29	11.11
October ..	1.9918	1.16	7.53	8.69
November ..	2.3295	2.95	10.11	13.06
December ..	1.7448	8.29	7.86	16.15
Year .. ..	23.3898	53.34	76.82	130.16

Average Monthly Rainfall .. .. 1.9492 inches.

Average Monthly Deposit per Square Mile 10.847 tons.

SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS  
SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Cow Sheds	}								
Dairies		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
Milk Shops									
Bakehouses .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Milk (Special Designations) Order ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Slaughter-houses .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Fish-friers' Shops .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Fishmongers' Shops .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Butchers' Shops .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Ice-cream Makers and Vendors .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140

Grocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Greengrocers' and Fruiterers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Hotels, Restaurants, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Small General Shops selling foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Out-Workers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Other Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total								<u>1,971</u>

### HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There are at the present time 14 houses in the Borough of Walsall which are let in lodgings.

The number of families in these houses ranges from 2 to 12 families.

The total number of rooms in the 14 houses is 109, of which 17 rooms are used as living rooms, 29 as sleeping rooms, 46 as combined rooms, i.e., used for living and sleeping purposes, and 3 rooms not in use.

The total number of families so housed is 63, and their rents vary from 4/- to 10/- per week for 1 or 2 rooms only. This rent includes, in the majority of cases, a meagre amount of furniture, consisting of a bed with bed clothes, table, and several chairs.

Action under the Housing Acts, is pending with respect to a number of these houses.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 4 Common Lodging Houses; the enforcement of bye-laws is discharged by the Police.

## TENTS, VANS, SHEDS.

Under the provisions of Section 106 of the Walsall Corporation Act, 1930, 123 notices have been served on van-dwellers. Summonses were heard against 23 van-dwellers, and fines ranging from 20/- to 40/- were imposed. At the end of the year there were no van-dwellers occupying sites within the Borough.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 102 fish-fryers, three rag and bone dealers, and one hide and skin depot. These premises are regularly visited, no summary proceedings have been called for during the year.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Renewal licences, granted to slaughtermen by the Health Committee in 1935, expire on the 30th April, 1938.

During 1936 licences were granted to 6 slaughtermen, these also expiring on the 30th April, 1938. There are now 109 licenced slaughtermen in the Borough.

No contraventions of the Act have been observed during the year.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Health Committee on 14th May, 1936, visited slaughterhouses in use in the Borough, and on the 18th May renewed the licences of 18 slaughterhouses.

The Health Committee, on the 21st September, 1936, granted a licence for the occupation and use of a slaughterhouse, known as Lord's Slaughterhouse No. 2, such licence to expire on 30th May, 1938.

There were 25 slaughterhouses at the end of the year, as follows:—

			Dec., 1934	Dec., 1935	Dec., 1936
Registered	..	..	6	6	6
Licensed	..	..	18	18	19
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	..	24	24	25
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The following particulars show what has been done during the year with regard to the eradication of bed bugs. The form in which the information is set out is as required by the Minister of Health.

## (1) Number of Houses found to be Infested:

## (i) Council Houses.

Reported by Sanitary Inspectors	..	..	..	33
Reported by Housing Department; occupied by families rehoused from Unfit houses	..	..	35	
(ii) Other houses	..	..	..	246

## Number of Houses Disinfested:

(i) Council houses	..	..	..	..	..	68
(ii) Other houses	..	..	..	..	..	249

## (2) The Methods employed for freeing Infested Houses from Bed Bugs.

During the year many tests have been made with several proprietary products, both block disinfestators and spraying fluids. In no case has hydrocyanic acid gas been used for disinfestation. The main agent which has been used is a liquid spraying fluid, and it has been found to be successful.

The greatest care is exercised in making an inspection of an alleged infestation. Floors, walls and ceilings are carefully examined, together with furniture and fittings. In cases of ordinary houses owners are requested to strip wall coverings and remove all skirtings, architraves and other woodwork fittings, and in cases of serious infestation woodwork is burned. Where necessary repeat visits are made to ascertain that the disinfestation has been satisfactorily carried out. In cases where block disinfestators are used, the premises are effectively sealed and the house remains under seal for the necessary period.

## (3) The Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from Vermin before removal to Council houses.



Before tenants are rehoused into Council houses, disinfestation is carried out at all houses represented as unfit under the Housing Acts and found to be bug-infested. Inspections of these houses are made, and where necessary the rooms, bedsteads, bedding and other effects are thoroughly sprayed. Many of the families rehoused, particularly those residing in houses-let-in-lodgings, have very little furniture, and facilities are now available for the purchase of a standard type of furniture, mattresses and bedding, which are obtained at a small weekly charge through the Housing Department. Where bedding, particularly mattresses, is seriously infested, the old mattresses are destroyed and new ones obtained. Reinspections are made at the new Council houses to ascertain whether there are any recurrences of infestation. Tenants are also advised as to the manner in which to treat and cleanse their furniture, and in the main these instructions are found to be very well carried out. There are some cases, however, where there is a lack of co-operation on the part of the tenant, and these cases demand special attention.

- (4) Whether the Work of Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor.

In all cases the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority. With regard to Council houses, inspections are made and subsequent disinfestation carried out by the Housing Department. An opportunity is available to ascertain all infested houses when the work of internal decoration of the Council houses is carried out.

Disinfestation at other houses is undertaken on behalf of the owners by the Health Department at a minimum cost to cover materials and workman's time.

Disinfestation work incidental to the rehousing of families under the Housing Acts, as set out above, is also carried out by the Health Department, the cost of this portion of the work being borne jointly by the Health and Housing Committees.

The Sanitary Inspectors report on cases of bug infestation discovered in the course of their duties, and advise occupiers on means of abating such infestation.

## UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There is not to my knowledge any house in the Borough in which an underground room is in use as a sleeping apartment.

## RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

No action has been taken under these Acts.

## SCHOOLS

The Annual Report of the School Medical Officer as presented to the Education Committee contains all matters in relation to Schools.

## LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS, &c., RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH, IN FORCE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

### Local Acts.

THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1890.  
THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1914.  
THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1925.  
THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1930.

### Adoptive Acts.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AMENDMENTS ACT, 1890, Part III.  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907, secs. 34, 35, 37, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51.  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Part II. [less Secs. 13, 17, 18, 19, 20], Part III. [less Sec. 39] Parts IV, V.).

### Bye-Laws.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.	COMMON LODGING HOUSES.
HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.	NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

# REPORT on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	118	16	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	333	21	—
Total ..	451	37	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*—				
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	16	16	—	—
Want of Ventilation .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances .. .. .	11	11	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient .. .. .	9	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	1	—	—
	not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S.101) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	37	37	—	—

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## LECTURES ON HEALTH MATTERS.

During the year a number of addresses were delivered to various clubs and societies by members of the staff of the Health Department, the following being the more important.

DATE.	SUBJECT	GUILD OR CLUB.	SPEAKER.
23rd April, 1936.	"The Care of the Infant."	St. Peter's C.E. Parents' Club.	Mrs. Saunders.
27th April, 1936.	"General Health."	Labour Party Women's Section.	Dr. Welton.
16th November, 1936.	"Infectious Diseases."	North Walsall Parents' and Teachers' Association.	Dr. Welton.
18th November, 1936.	"Infectious Diseases."	Palfrey Infants Parents' Association.	Dr. Welton.
30th November, 1936.	"Slum Clearance and Its Problems."	Optimists' Society, Vicarage Walk, Baptist Church.	Mr. Wood.
2nd December, 1936.	"Health and the School Child."	Wolverhampton Road Parents' Association.	Dr. Welton.
7th December, 1936.	"Infectious Diseases."	Pleck Methodists' Guild.	Dr. Clark.



## HOUSING

The following section details the action taken during the year under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

### STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

#### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	5,904
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	22,379
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,491
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ..	11,364
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	563
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	678

#### 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	626
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#### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

##### (a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners .. .. .	57
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners .. ..	Nil.

## (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	126
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) by Owners .. .. .	167
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil.

## (c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	36
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	41

## (d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. ..	77
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. ..	10

## 4. HOUSING ACT, 1935. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .. .. .	1,184
(2) Number of families dwelling therein .. ..	1,291
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein .. ..	9,177
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .. .. .	Nil*

- (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .. .. . Nil\*
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again been overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .. Nil\*
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report. (This is dealt with in a separate section "Overcrowding.")

The "Appointed Day" under Sections 59, 60, 64 and 6 (2) of the Acts has been fixed as January 1st, 1938, and under Sections 62 and 157 as July 1st, 1937.

## CLEARANCE AREAS.

### Clearance Areas Represented in 1936.

During the year 38 Clearance Areas were represented containing 519 houses, occupied by 2,287 persons; these were dealt with by the making of the following orders, viz.:

Description.	Acreage.		No. of houses.	No. of persons.
	Acres.	Sq. yards.		
(1) The Walsall (Balls Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	461	4	27
(2) The Walsall (Balls Street No. 2) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	450	4	28
(3) The Walsall (Intown Row) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	1,400	9	23
(4) The Walsall (Lower Rushall Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	374	3	17
(5) The Walsall (Lower Rushall Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	3,951	24	110
(6) The Walsall (Lower Rushall Street No. 2) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	183	2	7
(7) The Walsall (Lower Rushall Street No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	790	7	25

Description	Acreage		No. of houses	No. of persons
	Acres	Sq. yards		
(8) The Walsall (Lower Rushall Street No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	259	3	9
(9) The Walsall (Lower Rushall Street No. 5) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	1	1,294	41	216
(10) The Walsall (Upper Rushall Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	4,719	25	163
(11) The Walsall (Bulls Head Yard) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	331	3	8
(12) The Walsall (Birchills Street) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	1,185	10	45
(13) The Walsall (Hospital Street) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	1,185	11	60
(14) The Walsall (Regent Street) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	656	4	20
(15) The Walsall (Albert Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	1,538	11	48
(16) The Walsall (Wisemore No. 1) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	1,331	13	52
(17) The Walsall (Wisemore No. 2) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	421	3	19
(18) The Walsall (Wisemore No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	1,793	14	65
(19) The Walsall (Wisemore No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	760	8	32
(20) The Walsall (Wisemore No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	230	2	7
(21) The Walsall (Stafford Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	466	6	25
(22) The Walsall (Narrow Lane) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. .	—	733	6	19



	Description	Acreage		No. of houses	No. of persons
		Acres	Sq. yards		
(23)	The Walsall (Newhall Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. —	—	177	3	8
(24)	The Walsall (Sandwell Street) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. —	—	1,407	13	59
(25)	The Walsall (Elmore Row, Bloxwich (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. —	—	1,923	12	39
(26)	The Walsall (Elmore Row, Bloxwich No. 2) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. —	—	479	4	10
(27)	The Walsall (Pinfold No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. —	—	1,895	14	43
(28)	*The Walsall (Pinfold No. 2) Clearance Area, 1936 .. .. —	—	637	2	12
(29)	The Walsall (High Street, Bloxwich) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1936 .. .. —	—	1,432	5	32
(30)	The Walsall (Upper Navigation Street) Clearance Order, 1936 .. .. —	—	637	8	46
(31)	*The Walsall (Reedswood) Clearance Area .. .. —	—	2,719	5	19
(32)	The Walsall (Coalpool) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1937 .. .. 6	6	1,063	59	254
(33)	The Walsall (Portland Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1937 .. .. —	—	2,416	20	89
(34)	The Walsall (Portland Street) No. 2 Clearance Order, 1937 .. .. —	—	615	6	32
(35)	The Walsall (Garden Street) Clearance Order, 1937 .. .. 3	3	2,475	146	588
(36)	The Walsall (Chuckery Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1937 .. .. —	—	1,035	2	7

Description	Acreage		No. of houses	No. of persons
	Acres	Sq. yards		
(37) The Walsall (High Street, Walsall) Clearance Order, 1937 .. .. —		334	4	15
(38) The Walsall (West Bromwich Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1937 .. .. —		282	3	9

\*In these cases the properties comprised in the Areas were in the ownership of the Corporation and it was not necessary for Orders to be made.

Inquiries by Inspectors of the Ministry of Health were held during the year, viz.:—

On the 18th February, 1936, in respect of 10 Orders viz.:—

- (a) The Walsall (Red Lion Street) Clearance Order, 1935.
- (b) The Walsall (Bank Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935.
- (c) The Walsall (Bank Street No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935.
- (d) The Walsall (Upper Rushall Street) Clearance Order, 1935.
- (e) The Walsall (Ablewell Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1935.
- (f) The Walsall (Ablewell Street No. 2) Clearance Order, 1935.
- (g) The Walsall (Hill Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935.
- (h) The Walsall (Temple Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935.
- (i) The Walsall (New Street and Temple Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935.
- (j) The Walsall (Cowley's Yard, Birmingham Street) Clearance Order, 1935.

On the 2nd May, 1936, (e), (i), (j) were confirmed by the Minister of Health.

On the 9th June, 1936, (a), (c), (d), (f) were confirmed by the Minister of Health.

On the 17th July, 1936, (b) was confirmed with slight modifications.

On the 24th July, 1936, (g) and (h) were confirmed with modifications, the Minister taking a portion out of each Compulsory Purchase Order and making the following Clearance Orders, viz.:—

The Walsall (Hill Street and Temple Street) Clearance Order, 1936.

The Walsall (Birmingham Street) Clearance Order, 1936.

On the 21st July, 1936, in respect of 11 Orders, viz.:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, an Inquiry was held by H. McGregor Wood, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

No. 6 was confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 2nd September, 1936.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 23rd October, 1936, in the case of No. 10 with slight modifications.

With respect to Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, an Inquiry by B. W. Fitch Jones, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., was held on the 29th September, 1936.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 were confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 11th February, 1937, in the case of Nos. 22 and 24 with modifications.

No. 19 was confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 15th February, 1937.

Nos. 16 and 17: At the time of going to press no confirmation of these Orders had been received, the properties comprised in the Orders are in the ownership of the Corporation.

With respect to Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, an Inquiry by H. L. Bloomfield, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., was held on the 26th January, 1937. and confirmation of the Orders was received from the Minister of Health on the 24th April, 1937.

With respect to Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.

An Inquiry has been arranged for the 4th May, 1937.

### CLOSING ORDERS ON PARTS OF A BUILDING.

In 77 cases Closing Orders were made on parts of a building, each part comprising a dwelling-house.

In 10 cases, viz.:—

Nos. 7 and House back 7 Upper Green Lane; Nos. 385, House back 385, 387, House back 387, 389, House back 389 Old Pleck Road; Nos. 25, House back 27, Alfred Street; extensive works of reconditioning and alterations were effected. All the houses were of "back to back" type and were converted into six "through" houses, and the houses being rendered fit for human habitation, the Closing Orders were determined.

## UNDERTAKINGS.

In the 14 undermentioned cases, undertakings given by the owners that works would be carried out to render the houses fit for human habitation have been complied with:—

No. 118 Bridgeman Street.  
 Nos. 11, and 2, 3, 4 rear 11 St. Quentin Street.  
 Nos. 1, 2 rear 37 St. Quentin Street.  
 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Rollingmill Street.  
 Nos. 333, 334 Green Lane.  
 No. 18 Birmingham Street.

In 3 cases, viz.:—

Nos. Back 34, Back 35 Newhall Street;  
 The Cottage, Intown Row;

The respective owners have each given an undertaking that the houses shall not be used for human habitation.

## HOUSES REPAIRED.

Under the Housing Act, 1930, 76 houses were repaired and made fit for human habitation by the owners, following the issue of notices.

Fifty-two houses were repaired by the owners without the issue of formal notices.

## HOUSES CLOSED AND DEMOLISHED

HOUSING ACTS, 1925 TO 1935.

Individual Unfit Houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930.

SITUATION	DATE OF DEMOLITION ORDER	HOUSE CLOSED	HOUSE DEMOLISHED
32 Pinfold, Bloxwich	19th Mar., 1934	20th Feb., 1935	22nd Jan., 1936
12 in 7 Court, Wisemore	18th Oct., 1934	18th Nov., 1935	10th Jan., 1936
96 Cobden Street	30th Jan., 1935	22nd July, 1935	11th June, 1936
98 do.	do.	do.	do.



SITUATION	DATE OF DEMOLITION ORDER	HOUSE CLOSED	HOUSE DEMOLISHED
1 rear 21 Barracks Yard, St. Quentin Street	18th Feb., 1935	22nd July, 1935	3rd Feb., 1936
2 do.	do.	8th July, 1935	do.
3 do.	do.	11th Nov., 1935	do.
4 do.	do.	21st Mar., 1935	do.
6 do.	do.	8th July, 1935	do.
7 do.	do.	do.	do.
1 Upper Green Lane	30th Jan., 1935	17th June, 1935	30th June, 1936
13 Peal Street	do.	14th Nov., 1935	14th Mar., 1936
17 do.	18th Feb., 1935	12th Feb., 1935	do.
18 do.	do.	do.	do.
19 do.	do.	10th Feb., 1936	do.
2 rear 3 Balls Hill	18th Mar., 1935	2nd Sept., 1935	17th Feb., 1936
3 rear 3 do.	do.	do.	do.
1 rear 82 Park Road, Bloxwich Cottage Farm Cottage, Skip Lane	do. 23rd Sept., 1935	3rd June, 1935 12th Oct., 1936	24th Jan., 1936
1 Cottage Farm Cottages, Skip Lane	do.	28th Feb., 1936	17th Aug., 1936
2 do.	do.	9th Dec., 1935	do.
Old Fields, Birchills (Price)	16th Dec., 1935	26th Sept., 1936	30th Dec., 1936
Old Fields, Birchills (Bradbury)	do.	30th Oct., 1936	do.
14 Bank Street	25th Nov., 1935	23rd Mar., 1936	28th Apr., 1936
41 Bott Lane	do.	16th Mar., 1936	do.
10 Birmingham Street	25th Nov., 1935	1st Feb., 1936	10th Sept., 1936
12 do.	do.	23rd Mar., 1936	do.
Globe Cottage, Darlaston Road	do.	23rd Dec., 1935	25th Jan., 1936
2 rear 2 Lincoln Road	do.	23rd Mar., 1936	30th June, 1936
3 rear 2 do.	do.	do.	do.
11 Coalpool	29th Jan., 1936	11th Dec., 1935	18th Mar., 1936
1 Chapel Street, Blakenall	27th April, 1936	15th June, 1936	30th Sept., 1936
90 North Street	do.	do.	23rd June, 1936
92 do.	do.	do.	do.
3 White Lion Yard, High Street	do.	do.	30th Dec., 1936
4 do.	do.	27th July, 1936	do.
5 do.	do.	25th May, 1936	do.
6 do.	do.	23rd Mar., 1936	do.
53 Shortacre Street	do.	15th June, 1936	17th Sept., 1936
4 do.	20th July, 1936	19th Oct., 1936	
5 do.	do.	26th Sept., 1936	
60 do.	do.	do.	
62 do.	do.	do.	
63 do.	do.	17th Oct., 1936	

SITUATION	DATE OF DEMOLITION ORDER	HOUSE CLOSED	HOUSE DEMOLISHED
64 Shortacre Street	20th July, 1936	17th Oct., 1936	
66 do.	do.	26th Sept., 1936	
67 do.	do.	do.	
Rear 67 do.	do.	do.	

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of houses closed and demolished during 1936 by Orders under the Housing Act, 1930, is, viz.:—

	Closed	Demolished
Individual Unfits .. .. .	48	38
The Walsall (Dudley Street) Clearance Order, 1934 ..	—	3
The Walsall (Dudley Street and New Street) Clearance Order, 1934 .. .. .	1	8
The Walsall (Little London) Clearance Order, 1934 ..	—	14
The Walsall (Green Lane, Birchills) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	6	12
The Walsall (Blue Lane West) Clearance Order, 1935	2	8
The Walsall (Bentley Lane and Reedswood Road) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	5	7
The Walsall (Dudleys Field, Bloxwich) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	3	—
The Walsall (Elmore Green Road No. 2) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	4	5
The Walsall (Field Road, Bloxwich) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	2	4
The Walsall (Stafford Street and Ryecroft Park) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	4	10
The Walsall (Bath Street) Clearance Order, 1935 ..	15	20
The Walsall (Green Lane and Stafford Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	7	3
The Walsall (Sandwell Street and Windmill Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	9	9

## Closed, Demolished.

The Walsall (Pool Street and Box Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	12	12
The Walsall (Cowleys Yard, Birmingham Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	7	7
The Walsall (Ablewell Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	3	—
The Walsall (New Street and Temple Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	3	3
The Walsall (Ablewell Street No. 2) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	9	—
The Walsall (Bank Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	18	13
The Walsall (Bank Street No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	4	4
The Walsall (Upper Rushall Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	6	—
The Walsall (Red Lion Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	57	57
The Walsall (Temple Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	5	2
The Walsall (Hill Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	49	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ..	279	276
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Number of houses for which official representations were made:—

(a) As Individual Unfits .. .. .	35
(b) As Parts of Buildings for Closing .. .. .	53
(c) In Clearance Areas .. .. .	519
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	607
	<hr/>

Number of demolition orders made .. .. .	36
Number of closing orders made on parts of buildings .. .. .	77
Number of persons displaced from Individual Unfit Houses .. .. .	267

## Number of persons displaced from Clearance Areas:—

The Walsall (Dudley Street and New Street) Clearance Order, 1934 .. .. .	2	1,053
The Walsall (Green Lane, Birchills) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	28	
The Walsall (Blue Lane West) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	3	
The Walsall (Bentley Lane and Reedswood Road) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	28	
The Walsall (Dudleys Field, Bloxwich) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	14	
The Walsall (Elmore Green Road No. 2) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	17	
The Walsall (Field Road, Bloxwich) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	8	
The Walsall (Stafford Street and Ryecroft Park) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	21	
The Walsall (Bath Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	59	
The Walsall (Sandwell Street and Windmill Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	34	
The Walsall (Green Lane and Stafford Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	18	
The Walsall (Pool Street and Box Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	43	
The Walsall (Cowleys Yard, Birmingham Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	35	
The Walsall (Ablewell Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	6	
The Walsall (New Street and Temple Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	13	
The Walsall (Ablewell Street No. 2) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	36	
The Walsall (Bank Street No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	16	
The Walsall (Upper Rushall Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	58	
The Walsall (Red Lion Street) Clearance Order, 1935 .. .. .	275	
The Walsall (Bank Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	63	
The Walsall (Temple Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	21	
The Walsall (Hill St.) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935 .. .. .	255	
Total number of persons displaced from "unfit" houses .. .. .	1,320	



## PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1930.

The following table shows the progress made under the Housing Act, 1930, from the commencement of work under the Act in November, 1930, to 31st December, 1936.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	TOTALS
Houses represented:—								
Individual Unfit Houses ..	2	51	63	104	147	70	35	472
Parts of a Building for Closing	—	—	—	7	12	32	53	104
In Clearance Areas .. ..	179	—	—	—	204	333	519	1,235
TOTAL .. ..	181	51	63	111	363	435	607	1,811
Houses closed:—								
Individual Unfit Houses ..	—	5	47	30	148	122	28	380
Parts of a Building Closed ..	—	—	—	—	12	43	56	111
In Clearance Areas .. ..	—	—	53	81	55	224	231	644
TOTAL .. ..	—	5	100	111	215	389	315	1,135
Houses demolished:—								
Individual Unfit Houses ..	—	2	15	32	141	141	38	369
In Clearance Areas .. ..	—	—	—	110	58	184	238	590
TOTAL .. ..	—	2	15	142	199	325	276	959
Demolition Orders made ..	—	44	61	105	95	65	36	406
Closing Orders made on Parts of Buildings .. ..	—	—	—	5	20	17	77	119
Persons displaced:—								
From Individual Unfit Houses and Parts of Buildings closed	—	31	251	182	719	809	267	2,259
From Clearance Areas ..	—	—	399	403	235	975	1053	3,065
TOTAL .. ..	—	31	650	585	954	1784	1320	5,324

## HOUSING PROGRAMME.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1935, a Supplementary Programme had then been prepared to deal with 2,058 houses in addition to the 867 houses included in the original Five Years' Programme, and

it was hoped to deal with 500 houses per annum during the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939.

At the end of 1936, 598 houses in the Supplementary Programme had been represented as unfit, a total of 563 being represented during the current year.

The concentration on Housing matters continues to impose a heavy strain on the work of the department and will continue to do so for some years to come.

### HOUSES DEMOLISHED VOLUNTARILY.

The following working class houses were demolished voluntarily, viz.: Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 Vicarage Place; Nos. 2, 4, 6 Wallows Lane; Nos. 94 rear 94 Cobden Street; No. 3 Bridgeman Street; and No. 87 Wisemore.

### HOUSING INSPECTION BY THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

During the year the Joint Health and Housing Sub-Committee made outdoor inspections on different dates of all the Clearance Areas represented to the Health Committee.

### NEW HOUSES.

Mr. John Taylor, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly furnished the following information as to the number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year 1936, viz.:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under [b] )	..	750
(i) By the Local Authority	.. .. .	576
(ii) By other Local Authorities	.. .. .	Nil
(iii) By other Bodies and Persons	.. .. .	174
(b) (i) By the Local Authority	.. .. .	576
(a) For the Purpose of the Act of 1925	.. .. .	334
(Economic Rents)		
(b) For the Purpose of the Act of 1930	.. .. .	242
(State assistance under the Housing Acts)		
(ii) By other Bodies or Persons	.. .. .	Nil

## NUMBER OF " COUNCIL " HOUSES

Mr. T. P. Rae, Housing Manager, has kindly submitted the following information showing the number of Council Houses completed and let in the Borough of Walsall under the various schemes, as at 31st December, 1936.

				PARLOUR.	NON-PARLOUR.					TOTALS.
				Bedrooms.	Bedrooms.					
				3	1	2	3	4	5	
Housing Assisted Scheme (1919 Act)	..			124	—	—	180	6	—	310
" 1923/25 Act	..	..	..	509	50	12	3,607	29	—	4,207
" 1930 Act	..	..	..	—	64	—	909	97	4	1,074
" 1925 Act (Economic Rent)	..			—	—	—	416	7	—	423
Totals	..	..	..	633	114	12	5,112	139	4	6,014

# HOUSING ACTS, 1935 & 1936.

## PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING.

### OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

The preliminary survey of all working-class houses in the local authority's district, made in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, to ascertain what dwelling-houses are overcrowded, was completed on the 7th March, 1936. Measurement of rooms was carried out in all houses found to be definitely overcrowded and those near the overcrowding point, except Council houses, for which it is possible to obtain standardized measurements for the various types.

The total number of houses in which rooms were measured was 1,617.

A comprehensive report of the inspection was approved by the Council on the 11th May, 1936, and afterwards submitted to the Minister of Health.

### DEFINITIONS.

“ Dwelling-house ” is defined as any premises used as a separate dwelling by persons of the working-classes or of a type suitable for such use. In the case of a house, part of which is sub-let, the rooms occupied by the sub-tenant constitute a separate dwelling.

“ Room.” Includes only habitable rooms, normally used in the locality for sleeping or living purposes, so that sculleries, bathrooms, etc., are not taken into account in determining the accommodation in a dwelling.

“ Person.” In making calculation as to the number of persons in a family, each person over 10 years of age counts as 1 person, a child between 1 and 10 years of age counts as half a person. A child under the age of 1 year is not counted.

“ Permitted Number.” This is the maximum number of “ persons ” who may be permitted to reside in any particular house at one time, and is ascertained by using the two tables in the First Schedule of the Act. These tables are based on the number of rooms in a house and their floor areas.



## RESULTS OF THE SURVEY.

**Statistical Summary.**

Total number of houses enumerated .. .. .	24,635
Total number of separate families occupying such houses	26,894
Number of families overcrowded under the standard laid down in the Act .. .. .	1,291
or 4.8% of the total families enumerated.	

**COUNCIL HOUSES:—**

Of the 24,635 houses enumerated there were 5,491 Council houses of the non-parlour and parlour-type.

These 5,491 Council houses were occupied by 5,702 families.

Of these families 519, or 9.1%, were overcrowded.

**OTHER HOUSES:—**

There were 19,144 houses enumerated other than those of Council house type. These houses were occupied by 21,192 families. Of these families 772, or 3.6%, were overcrowded.

Of these 772 overcrowded families, approximately 383 were living in houses likely to be dealt with as unfit, and for which families alternative accommodation will be provided under the Council's scheme for rehousing from unfit houses.

**Overcrowded Council Houses.**

The large percentage of Council houses found to be overcrowded, as compared with "Other houses," is mainly accounted for by the difference in permitted numbers for comparable types of houses. The following is an example:—

	Maximum permitted number of "persons."
Non-parlour type Council house (1 living room and 3 bedrooms) .. .. .	6
Ordinary pre-war working class house (2 living rooms and 2 bedrooms with each room over 110 sq. ft. in area) .. .. .	7½

There were approximately 300 overcrowded non-parlour type Council houses each accommodating families of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , 7, or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  "persons."

**Families in all Houses not overcrowded, but near the overcrowding point.**

Number of families occupying dwellings where the permitted number was equal to the number of "persons" in family .. .. .	900, or 3.3%
Number of families occupying dwellings where the permitted number was only half above the number of "persons" in family .. .. .	2,142, or 7.9%

**Vacant Houses and Houses in course of erection.**

There were 280 houses, suitable for occupation by working-class families, vacant or in course of erection, at the time of the survey.

**Tables showing the distribution of the families.**

From the information obtained in the survey, the Ministry of Health required tables showing the distribution of the families enumerated in relation to the number of "persons" in family and the permitted number for the dwelling occupied. These tables are appended.

The Tables give particulars as follows, viz.:—

Table No. 1—Total number of families enumerated.

Table No. 2—Families occupying non-parlour and parlour type Council houses.

Table No. 3—Families occupying houses other than Council houses (excluding unfit houses).

Table No. 4—Families occupying houses likely to be dealt with as unfit.

The vertical columns of the tables represent the size of the dwelling in terms of the permitted number. It should be noted that the exact permitted number under the Act is shown for (a) overcrowded families, (b) families near the overcrowding point, and (c) families occupying Council houses, but an approximate permitted number appears for the remainder of the families.

The horizontal columns of the tables represent the number of "persons" in family.

The thick stepped diagonal line in the tables separates the overcrowded families from those not overcrowded. The families recorded on the left of the thick line are all overcrowded, and the worst cases of overcrowding are those farthest from the line. The families recorded to the right of the line are not overcrowded.

The tables, therefore, give a picture of the housing conditions (so far as density is concerned) of the working classes at the time the survey was taken.

### OVERCROWDED FAMILIES TO BE REHOUSED.

The survey showed that of the 26,894 families which were enumerated, 1,291 families were found to be overcrowded. These families were made up as follows, viz.:—

(a) Families occupying parlour and non-parlour type Council houses .. .. .	519
(b) Families occupying houses other than Council houses (excluding unfit houses) .. .. .	389
(c) Families occupying houses likely to be dealt with as unfit	383
Total .. .. .	<hr/> 1,291 <hr/>

In estimating the number of new houses required to abate overcrowding, no account should be taken for the present of overcrowded families living in unfit houses, except that when alternative accommodation is being provided for the families displaced from unfit houses, care should be taken that the several lay-outs of sites should provide for a suitable number of large type houses required to accommodate the overcrowded cases.

This leaves a net figure of 908 overcrowded families for which alternative accommodation has to be provided.



### Analysis of Overcrowded Families to be Rehoused.

No. of Persons in Family (including Children)	No. of Families	No. of Families residing in Council Houses as			No. of Families residing in Other Houses as		
		Occupiers	Sub-tenants	Total	Occupiers	Sub-tenants	Total
1	9	—	1	1	—	8	8
2	32	—	15	15	—	17	17
3	47	—	12	12	2	33	35
4	40	—	7	7	7	26	33
5	47	—	6	6	12	29	41
6	57	—	1	1	34	22	56
7	165	125	1	126	30	9	39
8	176	129	—	129	40	7	47
9	142	96	1	97	43	2	45
10	81	51	—	51	30	—	30
11	44	29	—	29	15	—	15
12	20	14	—	14	6	—	6
13	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
14	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
15	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	865	449	44	493	219	153	372

This table shows that a gross number of 865 houses will be required. There is a difference between the gross number of houses required and the number of families to be dealt with, viz., 908 families to be dealt with, and 865 houses to be provided. This is accounted for by the fact that there is a number of cases where in the present occupation of a house by two families, each family now being overcrowded, the abatement of the overcrowding will be effected if one of the families is rehoused.

This gross figure of 865 houses does not take into account any houses rendered vacant by the rehousing of families into larger houses.

### REHOUSING PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the provision of new houses required to abate the overcrowding disclosed by the survey, were framed in accordance with the



requirements of the Ministry of Health, and approved by the Council on the 27th July, 1936. These proposals were afterwards submitted to the Minister of Health.

Generally speaking, the standard of occupation to be adopted for rehousing is that laid down for slum clearance schemes, viz., that specified in Section 37 of the Act of 1930. This section provides that the local authority shall treat a house containing two bedrooms as providing accommodation for four persons, a house containing three bedrooms as providing accommodation for five persons, and a house containing four bedrooms as providing accommodation for seven persons. It should be noted that in rehousing accommodation, each child counts as a person. It will be seen, therefore, that the standard of rehousing tends to improve housing conditions generally.

### Number and Types of New Houses required.

No. of Persons in Family (including Children)	No. of Families	Types of Houses required	Net No. of Houses required
1 2	9 32	One-bedroom and one-living room type	41
3 4 5	47 40 47	Non-parlour three-bedroom type with a total area of 760 sq. ft. .. .. . 134 Non-parlour three-bedroom type to be vacated 380 Surplus .. .. . 246	—
6	57	Non-parlour three-bedroom type with a total area of 850 sq. ft.	57
7	165	Non-parlour four-bedroom type with a total area of 1,050 sq. ft. .. .. . 165 Less No. of four-bedroom type, to be vacated 63	102
8	176	Parlour and four-bedroom type with a total area of 1,130 sq. ft. .. .. .	176
9	142	Parlour and four-bedroom type as set out in Ministry of Health Circular No. 1,539 para. (e)	142

No. of Persons in Family (including Children)	No. of Families	Type of Houses required	Net No. of Houses required
10	81	Larger types to be designed according to size of families, as set out in Ministry of Health Circular No. 1,539, para. (e).	150
11	44		
12	20		
13	3		
14	1		
15	1		
	865		668
Less 5 parlour type three-bedroom houses and 1 non-parlour type five-bedroom house (which will become vacant) . . . . .			6
Net total to be provided . . . . .			662

The 134 non-parlour type and 63 four-bedroom type which have been re-allocated as set out above, are less in area than that suggested for the same type of houses required to be built.

Careful consideration will have to be given to the provision of houses for very large families. It may be necessary to provide houses with more than five bedrooms, to meet the needs of particular families.

It appears from the analysis of overcrowded families that the principal requirement is the provision of houses of a larger type than are at present being constructed, and also of houses with more bedroom accommodation.

It will be seen that there will ultimately be a surplus of 246 non-parlour three-bedroom type Council houses, and 219 privately owned houses, which will become available to meet the ordinary housing needs.

Our records of inspection will have to be constantly revised so that the position with regard to the type and number of new houses required may be reviewed at frequent intervals.



## COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

**HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.**

Distribution of working-class families in relation to number of "persons" in family and the permitted number for dwelling occupied.

Table No. 1—Total Number of Families Enumerated.

Number of "persons" in family	PERMITTED NUMBER FOR DWELLING																							TOTALS OF FAMILIES			Number of "persons" in family
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or over	Over- crowded	Not Over- crowded	TOTALS	
1	15	264	194	236	125	3	185	5	13	—	331	—	1	—	200	—	6	38	—	—	10	—	5	—	1,631	1,631	1
1½	—	2	4	18	2	1	9	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	58	1½
2	4	23	137	671	389	44	678	25	51	13	2,342	3	4	5	1,620	—	82	293	—	—	57	—	15	27	6,429	6,456	2
2½	—	1	43	34	269	46	267	28	25	10	1,303	4	3	6	520	—	46	55	—	—	2	—	2	44	2,620	2,664	2½
3	—	2	30	13	197	86	512	56	71	12	2,284	2	7	4	1,516	1	119	254	—	—	84	1	12	45	5,218	5,263	3
3½	1	—	14	2	49	7	155	16	21	2	756	3	4	3	337	—	41	58	1	—	13	—	2	66	1,422	1,488	3½
4	—	—	7	3	51	26	31	76	187	8	1,482	17	13	19	1,078	—	91	193	4	—	77	—	34	87	3,310	3,397	4
4½	—	—	3	1	21	1	7	24	59	6	525	3	5	7	229	—	38	36	—	—	12	—	3	33	947	980	4½
5	—	—	3	1	16	2	8	40	89	12	816	10	6	19	583	2	60	104	3	—	38	—	24	70	1,766	1,836	5
5½	—	—	1	—	15	1	3	20	34	2	348	1	5	16	147	1	20	11	—	—	10	—	2	74	563	637	5½
6	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	27	56	1	252	14	34	160	256	2	37	53	1	—	26	1	12	95	848	943	6
6½	—	—	1	—	3	1	5	18	24	1	117	6	15	64	73	3	11	17	—	—	8	—	5	170	202	372	6½
7	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	13	21	3	124	4	34	82	120	1	24	33	3	—	5	—	11	172	313	485	7
7½	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	12	—	72	1	17	33	48	—	8	9	3	—	1	—	1	110	103	213	7½
8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	14	1	41	—	12	39	11	16	22	19	11	—	4	—	8	113	91	204	8
8½	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	21	2	11	15	1	8	11	5	7	—	1	2	1	54	35	89	8½
9	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	19	1	16	14	5	6	11	8	2	—	3	—	3	67	27	94	9
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	7	7	—	1	2	4	3	—	1	—	1	27	9	36	9½
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	3	—	—	3	1	2	—	3	—	3	17	8	25	10
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	10	2	12	10½
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	6	11
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	11½
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	12
																							Totals	1,291	25,603	26,894	





COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

**HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.**

Distribution of working-class families in relation to number of "persons" in family and the permitted number for dwelling occupied.

**Table No. 2—Families occupying Non-Parlour and Parlour Type Council Houses.**

Number of “ persons ” in family	PERMITTED NUMBER FOR DWELLING																							TOTALS OF FAMILIES			Number of “ persons ” in family
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or over	Over-crowded	Not Over-crowded	TOTALS	
1	2	3	14	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	79	1
1½	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	1½
2	3	15	28	33	126	—	19	9	7	—	563	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	867	885	2
2½	—	—	6	11	19	6	4	5	2	—	599	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	692	698	2½
3	—	2	1	5	20	35	7	2	13	2	839	—	2	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1,038	1,046	3
3½	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	—	2	—	399	—	1	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	450	454	3½
4	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	2	5	—	608	1	2	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	724	733	4
4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	292	—	3	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	335	338	4½
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	—	354	2	2	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	419	429	5
5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	191	—	2	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	213	220	5½
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	220	1	10	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	266	268	6
6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	111	1	6	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	114	19	133	6½
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	113	—	24	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	44	159	7
7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	64	—	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	7	85	7½
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	38	—	9	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	9	58	8
8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	6	34	8½
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	14	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	30	8	38	9
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	9½
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	10
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	10½
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	11
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	11½
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	12
																							Totals	519	5,183	5,702	





COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

Distribution of working-class families in relation to number of "persons" in family and the permitted number for dwelling occupied.

Table No. 3—Families occupying Houses other than Council Houses (excluding Unfit Houses).

Number of "persons" in family	PERMITTED NUMBER FOR DWELLING																							TOTALS OF FAMILIES			Number of "persons" in family
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or over	Over- crowded	Not Over- crowded	TOTALS	
1	7	234	158	210	89	3	131	5	13	—	280	—	1	—	194	—	—	38	—	—	10	—	4	—	1,377	1,377	1
1½	—	1	3	16	2	1	5	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	47	1½
2	—	3	67	553	241	42	470	16	43	13	1,643	3	4	5	1,592	—	—	283	—	—	57	—	14	3	5,046	5,049	2
2½	—	1	24	15	214	36	164	19	22	10	657	4	3	6	511	—	—	54	—	—	2	—	2	25	1,719	1,744	2½
3	—	—	15	4	129	42	302	49	55	10	1,331	2	5	3	1,479	1	1	247	—	—	82	1	11	19	3,750	3,769	3
3½	1	—	6	—	28	3	85	13	22	2	322	3	3	2	328	—	—	57	1	—	13	—	2	35	856	891	3½
4	—	—	2	2	24	7	8	37	133	7	797	14	9	17	1,048	—	—	188	4	—	75	—	34	35	2,371	2,406	4
4½	—	—	—	1	11	1	—	6	29	3	197	3	1	5	220	—	2	34	—	—	12	—	2	13	514	527	4½
5	—	—	—	1	6	1	2	8	49	11	411	7	4	18	559	2	—	100	3	—	38	—	22	18	1,224	1,242	5
5½	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	8	17	1	128	1	1	14	139	1	—	10	—	—	10	—	2	34	307	341	5½
6	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	27	1	19	10	18	143	243	2	2	51	1	—	24	1	12	36	526	562	6
6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	14	—	4	2	7	52	71	3	—	12	—	—	7	—	5	21	159	180	6½
7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	5	4	7	73	116	1	4	28	3	—	5	—	10	22	247	269	7
7½	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	6	1	3	28	46	—	1	8	3	—	1	—	1	16	88	104	7½
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	3	—	1	33	10	15	12	19	11	—	3	—	8	43	78	121	8
8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	12	—	8	5	5	7	—	1	2	1	18	29	47	8½
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	13	5	6	4	5	2	—	3	—	3	29	17	46	9
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	1	2	4	3	—	1	—	1	10	9	19	9½
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	3	3	8	11	10
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	2	6	10½
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	11
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	11½
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
																							Totals	389	18,374	18,763	





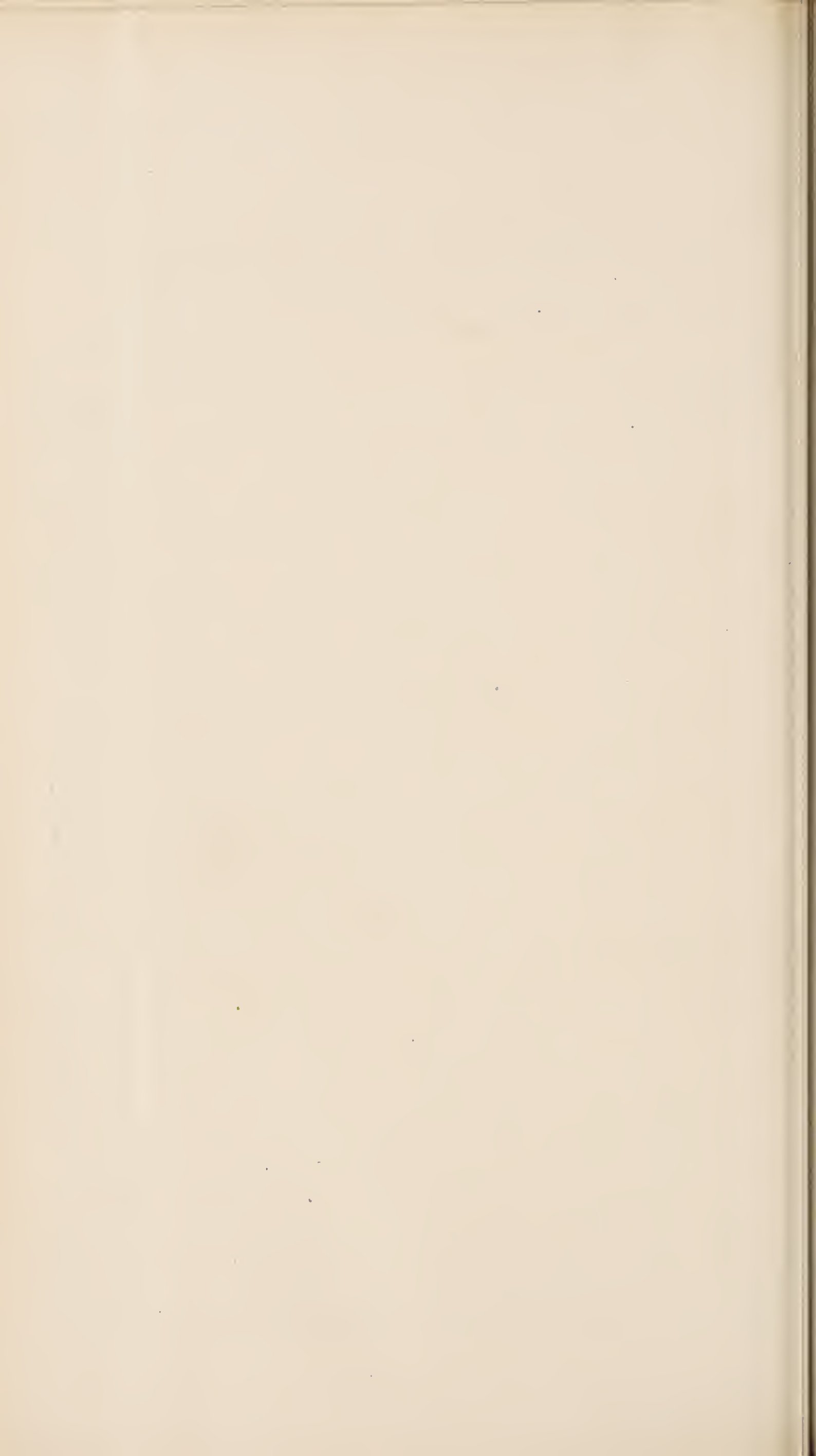
## COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

**HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.**

Distribution of working-class houses in relation to number of "persons" in family and the permitted number for dwelling occupied.

**Table No. 4.—Families occupying Houses likely to be dealt with as Unfit.**

Number of " persons " in family	PERMITTED NUMBER FOR DWELLING																						TOTALS OF FAMILIES			Number of " persons " in family	
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or over	Over-crowded	Not Over-crowded		TOTALS
1	6	27	22	26	6	—	54	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	175	175	1
1½	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1½
2	1	5	42	85	22	2	189	—	1	—	136	—	—	—	28	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	6	516	522	2
2½	—	—	13	8	36	4	99	4	1	—	47	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	209	222	2½
3	—	—	14	4	48	9	203	5	3	—	114	—	—	1	37	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	1	18	430	448	3
3½	—	—	7	1	19	2	65	3	—	—	35	—	—	1	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	116	143	3½
4	—	—	5	1	27	10	8	37	49	1	77	2	2	2	30	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	43	215	258	4
4½	—	—	3	—	10	—	4	17	27	3	36	—	1	2	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	17	98	115	4½
5	—	—	3	—	10	1	1	27	39	1	51	1	—	1	24	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	42	123	165	5
5½	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	8	14	1	29	—	2	2	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	43	76	5½
6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	23	27	—	13	3	6	17	13	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	57	56	113	6
6½	—	—	1	—	3	1	4	14	9	1	2	3	2	12	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	35	24	59	6½
7	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	9	13	1	6	—	3	9	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	35	22	57	7
7½	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	8	—	2	—	1	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	24	7½
8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	9	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	21	4	25	8
8½	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	8½
9	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	10	9
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	9½
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	10
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10½
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	11
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11½
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
																							Totals	383	2 046	2,429	



## MEASUREMENT OF ROOMS IN ALL WORKING-CLASS HOUSES.

For the purpose of ascertaining the permitted number of persons for each dwelling-house, which is required for insertion in the rent books at a later date, a further survey was undertaken during the period 1st September to 23rd December, 1936. This survey included the completion of the measurement of rooms in all working-class houses, except Council houses.

### GENERAL.

Temporary staff has been engaged as required to assist in making the surveys, which were carried out in an expeditious and able manner, due in no small degree to the very ready co-operation of the general public.

The total number of visits made to dwelling-houses in connection with the surveys was 51,366.

Complete records are now being compiled in readiness for the operation of other provisions of the Act relating to overcrowding, which will be from a date or dates to be fixed by the Minister of Health.

### HOUSING ACT, 1936

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1937, does not include any new legislative requirements, but repeals and re-enacts in consolidated form the provisions of the Housing Acts of 1925, 1930 and 1935. There is a general rearrangement of the various parts previously distributed among the three earlier Acts.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

#### MILK SUPPLIES, INSPECTION OF MILKING COWS.

Mr. A. E. Paley, Veterinary Inspector, retired in September and Mr. J. L. Buckingham, one of the Veterinary Inspectors on the Staffordshire County Council Staff, was appointed to replace him as from 1st October, 1936.

The Veterinary Inspector has reported on the quarterly inspection of milch cows in the Borough which he made in October, the following being extracts, viz. :—

“ Except in one or two cases the condition and cleanliness of the cows composing the herds is up to or above the average for Midland dairying districts, though the proportion of aged cows in several instances is too high. It should also be noted that the general supervision of the Sanitary Staff of the Borough has resulted in a standard of cleanliness of the premises which is very satisfactory and much above the average for boroughs. There are 13 milk samples from 8 farms undergoing biological examination for tuberculosis; samples were taken from 2 individual cows and examined by culture, one showing streptococci (the organism causing Mastitis or “Garget”) and the farmer was notified to withhold from sale the milk from this cow. Three samples of milk from three separate producers were submitted for bacterial examination; two of the producers had thought of becoming licenced to produce “Accredited” milk, and the third was recommended to consider it owing to his very satisfactory herd, premises and methods.”

The Sanitary Inspectors visit all cowsheds and dairies several times yearly for ascertaining if the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are being observed; the cowsheds are limewashed twice during the year.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into operation on 1st June, 1936, and revoked the Order of 1923. The Order provided for three designations—“Tuberculin Tested,” “Accredited,” and “Pasteurised,”



together with the sub-designations "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" and "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)," these replacing the five designations under the old Order. For ease in reporting, the samples taken during the year have been divided, those before 1st June being reported under the 1923 Order, and those afterwards under the new Order of 1936.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Forty-five samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, viz.:—3 "Certified," 5 "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," 16 "Grade A," 2 "Grade A (Pasteurised)," and 19 "Pasteurised" Milks. The prescribed conditions were complied with in 2 "Certified," 3 "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," 9 "Grade A," the 2 "Grade A (Pasteurised)," and 14 of the "Pasteurised" samples.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Reports were received from the County Medical Officer, Stafford, of 17 unsatisfactory samples of milk, viz.:—4 "Tuberculin Tested," 11 "Accredited," and 2 "Pasteurised," purchased from Walsall dairymen in the County area.

Fifty-six samples of milk, including samples from the above-mentioned dairymen, were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, viz.:—10 "Tuberculin Tested," 1 "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)," 24 "Accredited," 12 "Pasteurised," and 9 "Loose" milks. The prescribed conditions were complied with in 8 "Tuberculin Tested," the "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)," 11 "Accredited," 8 "Pasteurised," and 6 of the "Loose" samples.

The following table shows the results of all the samples which did not comply with the prescribed conditions:—

No. of Sample	Designation	No. of Organisms per 1 c.c.	Presence or absence of B.Coli in 1/10th c.c. or 1/100th c.c. respectively.
7	" Certified "	1,180	Present in 1/10th c.c.
17	" Grade A "	16,805	Present in 1/100th c.c.
24	" Pasteurised "	116,500	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
25	" Grade A "	159,300	Present in 1/100th c.c.
31	" Pasteurised "	237,700	Present in 1/10th c.c.
33	do.	352,000	do.
34	" Grade A "	937,000	Absent in 1/100th c.c.
35	do.	Uncountable	do.
37	do.	23,060	Present in 1/100th c.c.
39	" Grade A (T.T.) "	4,800	do.
40	do.	2,912,000	do.
41	" Grade A "	Uncountable	do.
42	" Pasteurised "	736,000	do.
43	" Grade A "	331,400	do.
44	" Pasteurised "	109,700	Present in 1/10th c.c.
47	" Accredited "	384,000	Present in 1/100th c.c.
48	do.	1,824,000	do.
50	do.	12,300	do.
51	" Pasteurised "	125,700	Present in 1/10th c.c.
52	" Accredited "	154,150	Present in 1/100th c.c.
53	" Pasteurised "	1,192,000	Present in 1/10th c.c.
54	" Tuberculin Tested "	79,400	Present in 1/100th c.c.
55	" Accredited "	6,600	do.
56	" Pasteurised "	592,000	Present in 1/10th c.c.
57	" Accredited "	1,472,000	Present in 1/100th c.c.
58	do.	13,800	do.
59	do.	368,000	do.
61	" Tuberculin Tested "	328,000	do.
62	" Accredited "	253,700	do.
63	" Pasteurised "	104,000	Present in 1/10th c.c.
66	" Accredited "	120,100	Present in 1/100th c.c.
67	do	111,700	do.
82	do.	20,060	do.
85	do.	30,400	do.
89	" Loose "	98,850	do.
90	do.	189,700	do.
91	do.	10,260	do.

The attention of the respective vendors was drawn to the adverse reports on these samples, and they were advised to take steps to discover and remedy the cause if due to any fault of their own, or to arrange with their producers to do so if the latter were responsible. The bottling establishments have been visited regularly, and the arrangements for washing and sterilizing of bottles and methods of bottling inspected. With two exceptions, further samples submitted for bacteriological examination complied with the prescribed conditions. With respect to "Pasteurised" sample No. 31, four further samples were taken but did not comply with the prescribed conditions. The pasteurising establishment was situated outside the Borough, and particulars were forwarded to the Authority concerned to enable them to make investigations. The remaining unsatisfactory sample, No. 39, was a sample of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk purchased from a vendor whose premises are outside the Borough. Particulars of this sample were sent to the Authority granting the vendor's principal licence so that they could investigate the cause.

#### TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.

Twenty-one samples of milk, viz.:—2 "Certified," 3 "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" 8 "Grade A," 1 "Grade A (Pasteurised)," and 7 "Pasteurised" milks were taken by the Sampling Officer and submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli. All the samples were reported to be negative.

The County Medical Officer, Stafford, reported on a sample of "Accredited" milk containing tubercle bacilli, purchased from a Walsall dairyman in the County area. The milk was obtained by the dairyman from a producer outside the Borough. Particulars were forwarded and a report has been received that one cow was found to be suffering from tuberculosis. The cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, and the post mortem revealed generalised tuberculosis.

The Veterinary Inspector, during his last Quarterly Inspection of dairy cattle in the Borough, made 15 Direct Smear and 3 Sputa examinations and took 14 milk samples for Biological examination for tubercle bacilli. One Direct Smear and one milk sample were positive, and the two cows concerned were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. All the remaining tests and samples were negative.



### PHOSPHATASE TEST.

This test is to determine whether or not the pasteurising process has been carried out satisfactorily. An unsatisfactory sample may be caused by one or more of the following, viz.:—(a) the temperature of pasteurisation has been too low, (b) the duration of heating at the pasteurisation temperature has been too short, and (c) raw milk has been added to the pasteurised milk.

Seventeen samples of milk, viz.:—1 “Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised),” and 16 “Pasteurised” milks, were submitted for examination. Three of the “Pasteurised” samples did not comply with the prescribed conditions. In two cases further samples complied, and in the third case the sample was obtained from a vendor whose pasteurising plant is outside the Borough; a report has been forwarded to the Authority concerned. The remaining 14 samples complied with the prescribed conditions. All of the pasteurising plants in the Borough are under regular inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors.

### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Sixty thousand one hundred and seventy-three carcasses were inspected at time of slaughter, this being a record number inspected in one year. The carcasses examined during 1930, 1934, and 1935, were 30,100, 48,500 and 51,343, respectively.

Particulars as to unwholesome food destroyed will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Regular visits are made to all premises where the preparation, storage or sale of food is carried on. These include slaughterhouses, wholesale meat stores, butchers' shops, fishmongers, fishfriers, bakehouses, confectioners, greengrocers, grocers, cowsheds, dairies, milkshops, and the retail markets held twice weekly.

### ADULTERATION.

Two hundred and thirty-two samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The requirements of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and the Public

Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1927, were found to be complied with in 228 of the samples. Four samples of milk were reported to be 26·6%, 1·66%, 6·66% and 3·33% deficient in cream, respectively. In three of the four cases the vendors were given a written caution and further samples obtained were genuine. With respect to the milk sample 26·6% deficient in fat, the vendor was prosecuted, and on the case being proved was ordered to pay 19/- costs.

### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical examination of food is made by Mr. F. E. Thompson, A.R.C.S., F.I.C., Public Analyst, at his Laboratory, Kelvin Chambers, Lichfield Street, Walsall.

Bacteriological examination of food is made at the University Public Health Laboratory, 10 Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

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### MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

At both the Maternity Hospital, Bloxwich, and at the Manor Hospital, another very busy year has been experienced; at the Maternity Hospital there were 275 confinements and at the Manor Hospital 323. The demand for admission to both hospitals shows no falling off, and the completion of the Maternity Block at the Manor Hospital is a matter of very real urgency. The provision of additional accommodation for the staff at the Manor Hospital is now in hand.

The following table shows the increase in the number of confinements taking place in hospitals and nursing homes during the last 10 years.

1927	..	77	1932	..	526
1928	..	124	1933	..	553
1929	..	169	1934	..	615
1930	..	413	1935	..	699
1931	..	436	1936	..	758

Thus, in the year 1936, 758 births, or 38.5% of the total, occurred either in Hospitals or in private nursing homes.



**Table showing particulars of the cases dealt with at the Maternity Block, Manor Hospital, and at the Maternity Hospital at Bloxwich.**

DETAILS OF CASES.	MANOR HOSPITAL.	MATERNITY HOSPITAL.
Number of Cases admitted during 1936 .. Average duration of stay .....	323 13.0 days	287 13.1 days
No. of Cases delivered by— (a) Midwives ..... (b) Doctors .....	306 17	216 59
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	111	59
No. of Cases notified as— (a) Puerperal Fever ..... (b) Puerperal Pyrexia .....	Nil. Nil.	Nil. 2
No. of Cases of pemphigus neonatorum ..	Nil.	Nil.
No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution.....	3	25
No. of Cases notified as ophthalmia neona- torum with result of treatment in each case .....	Nil.	Nil.
No. of Maternal Deaths,.....	4	Nil.
No. of deaths— (a) Stillborn .....  (b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes, and the results of the post- mortem examination, if obtainable	17  † 8	11  * 6

† 6 died from Premature Birth, 1 from Icterus gravis neonatorum and 1 from White Asphyxia.

\* 3 died from Premature Birth, 1 from Convulsions, 1 from Malformation of liver and intestines, etc. (P.M.) and 1 from Atelectasis.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year there were 1,968 births (1,911 legitimate and 57 illegitimate). There were 121 deaths of infants under one year, of whom 2 were illegitimate.

The Mortality Rate of legitimate births was 62·27 per 1,000 births, whilst that of illegitimate births was 35·09, giving a total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births of 61·48 as compared with a rate of 67·86 for 1935.

There were no deaths due to Measles, against four last year.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for 23 deaths or 19·0 per cent. of the total infant deaths, and Diarrhœa for 14, or 11·6 per cent.

Prematurity accounted for 39 deaths or 32·2 per cent., whilst Congenital Defects and Deaths arising from Congenital Debility and wasting accounted for 29 or 24·0 per cent. of the total.

40 babies, one third of the total, died within one week of birth, 25 of these from Prematurity, and 57 within the first four weeks of birth (47·1 per cent.).

Each year we have to record a very high percentage of infant deaths during the first week of life and during the first four weeks, as is shown in the following table:—

YEAR.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year of age.	No. of Deaths in Children under 1 year due to Prematurity.	No. of Deaths in Children under 1 year due to Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	No. of Deaths from all causes under the age of 1 month.	No. of Deaths from all causes under the age of 1 week
1923	2342	220	59	47	106	72
1924	2356	184	57	50	103	59
1925	2257	260	42	46	86	46
1926	2154	180	49	36	101	60
1927	2125	205	54	32	88	62
1928	2031	187	58	40	105	73
1929	1979	198	51	27	79	52
1930	2058	142	40	13	73	48
1931	2034	150	47	12	70	47
1932	2005	146	41	19	69	48
1933	1883	167	58	19	86	61
1934	1902	131	39	12	66	45
1935	2004	135	38	9	74	51
1936	1968	121	39	14	57	40

Leamore has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate with 14.0 deaths per 1 000 births, Caldmore next with 20.6, followed by Birchills (36.6), Pleck (53.2), Palfrey (55.3), Paddock (62.5), Bloxwich (80.6), Hatherton (85.1), and Bridge (89.0). The rate is highest in Harden ward, where it is 96.9 per 1,000 births.

Of the 121 infant deaths, 32 or 26.5% were first babies, but only 12 of those first time mothers had received any form of ante-natal supervision during their pregnancies, eight having attended the Council's Ante-natal Clinics, and four their own doctors. Two were illegitimate children whose mothers had received no ante-natal care or attention.

Prematurity was the cause of death in 14 of those first babies, congenital malformation in 6 cases, congenital debility in 3, broncho-pneumonia in 3, and other causes in 3 cases.

Prematurity was the cause of death in 39 or 32.2% of the 121 babies, as against 38 or 28.1% in the previous year.

13 twins died before they reached their first birthday, nine from prematurity, two from respiratory diseases, and one each from congenital malformation and acute pancreatitis.

57 babies died within the first four weeks of life, 40 of those dying within the first week, i.e., of the 1,968 babies born during the year the neo-natal death rate per 1,000 births was 28.9, as against 36.9 in the previous year.

### NURSING SERVICES.

The Co-ordinated Nursing Scheme has worked smoothly during the year. The Health Visitors' Staff have paid 31,571 visits to homes during 1936 in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme alone as against 27,170 in 1935.

Details of their work will be found in the following table.

### The Work of the Health Visitors.

#### FIRST AND RE-VISITS.

Half-days spent at Welfare Centres.	Birth Enquiries First Visits.	Re-visits to Infants under 12 months.	Visits to Children 1-5 years.	Ante-Natal First Visits.	Ante-Natal Re-Visits.	Ophth-almia First Visits.	Ophth-almia Re-Visits.	Other Visits (Infec-tious Diseases etc.)	Total Visits.
1952	1849	8614	18473	398	368	9	32	1828	31571



Two of the health visitors attended a Health Visitors' Refresher Course held at Birmingham in May, 1936.

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The attendances at the various Welfare Centres have again been large, the total attendances at the five Centres being 30,212, as against 30,506 in 1935. 1,453 new babies have been registered as against 1,372 during 1935.

The attendances at the Welfare Centres have been maintained, and all have experienced a busy year.

At Field Road the average attendance per session of infants and toddlers throughout the year has been 56, at Ida Road 65, at Ablewell Street 49, at Milton Street 59, and at Littleton Street 43. There are three weekly sessions at Field Road and two at the other centres.

1,251 infants under 12 months (representing approximately 63 per cent. of the total children born) attended the Infant Welfare Centres during the year, and 202 children between the ages of 1 and 5 also attended for the first time.

We desire to again thank the members of the Child Welfare Voluntary Association for the great help they have given us during the year, particularly those ladies who so willingly give of their time and their services at the Welfare Centres. We would also thank the Ladies Institution, through Miss Hill, their representative on the Voluntary Association, for their handsome gift of money whereby the Association can provide so many of the poorer families with codliver oil, etc., free of cost.

### Attendances Registered at the Infant Welfare Centres.

CENTRE.	Under 6 months.		6—12 months.		1—2 years.		2—5 years.		Total.		New Cases.
	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	
Ablewell St. ..	1707	932	1068	454	854	347	1150	341	4779	2074	197
Field Rd. ..	2874	1732	1542	696	1267	492	2716	841	8399	3761	377
Littleton St. ..	1491	1040	856	472	738	356	1365	494	4450	2362	264
Milton St. ..	2175	1151	1270	472	1028	406	1526	495	5999	2524	305
Ida Road ..	2534	1423	1382	494	911	316	1758	400	6585	2633	310
Total ..	10781	6278	6118	2588	4798	1917	8515	2571	30212	13354	1453

A—Number of Attendances.

M—Number Medically Examined.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The work of the Ante-Natal Clinics again shows an increase. At Ablewell Street, the average attendance of mothers at each of the two weekly sessions was 15, with an average of six new mothers per week. At Field Road, where an average of four new mothers are seen per week, the average attendance per session was 12, at Milton Street the average attendance per session was 20, and at Ida Road 15. At the Manor Hospital two Ante-Natal Sessions are held weekly, making a total of seven sessions in the borough per week.

The evening session for ante-natal mothers at Field Road, Bloxwich, has proved of great convenience to the mothers and very good attendances have been made. The evening session at Ablewell Street likewise retains its popularity.

During the year 643 expectant mothers attended the extern clinics for the first time, as against 690 in 1935. In addition, 296 mothers attended the ante-natal clinic at the Manor Hospital, 139 of these being referred from the extern clinics. 3,251 medical examinations were made at the extern clinics and 1,597 at the Manor Hospital Clinic.

The number of cases registered during the year at the various Centres is as follows:—

	Ida Road	Ablewell Street	Field Road	Milton Street	TOTAL
New Cases .. ..	69	310	182	82	643
Total Attendances ..	361	1398	1239	434	3432
Medically Examined	325	1378	1146	402	3251

### Summary of Cases in which some Abnormality has been found.

1. ALBUMINURIA. .. ..	24
Referred to own Doctor .. ..	19
2. PURULENT DISCHARGE .. ..	31
Referred to Hospital or own Doctor .. ..	16

3.	CONTRACTED PELVIS	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Referred to Consultant	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Referred to own Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	7
4.	MALPRESENTATIONS	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Righted at subsequent attendance			..	..	..	25
	Referred to own Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	5
5.	VARICOSE VEINS	..	..	..	..	..	41
	Requiring bandages	..	..	..	..	..	37
6.	HEART DISEASE	..	..	..	..	..	11

We appreciate the co-operation of the private Medical Practitioner and midwives which greatly assist us in our work.

All cases attending the Ante-Natal clinics requiring medical treatment are referred through the midwife to their own doctor or to hospital.

Cases requiring special care were referred by letter to the medical practitioners and midwives who were engaged to attend them.

We again tender our thanks to the Civic Guild of Help for their help throughout the year, also to Mr. Grosvenor Overton who has again assisted us through various ex-service funds to obtain medical requisites and to provide extra nourishment in necessitous cases.

We are still without adequate provision for dental treatment for our mothers. During 1936, 161 cases were found to be suffering from dental sepsis, and were referred either to their dentist or to hospital for treatment.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were eight deaths due directly to childbirth during the year, the same number as in the previous year. This represents a maternal death rate of 3.94 as compared with 3.81 for England and Wales. In 1935 the rates were Walsall 3.8, England and Wales 3.9.



There were three deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and five from diseases associated with childbirth, the causes of death being, respectively:—

- (1) Post-partum hæmorrhage.
- (2) Acute dilatation of the stomach following natural miscarriage.
- (3) Shock due to parturition and hæmorrhage.
- (4) Post partum hæmorrhage, retained placenta, difficult labour due to hydrocephalic foetus.
- (5) Infarction of lung, parturition.

The following are the death rates for the last 10 years:—

1927	..	..	4.2	1932	..	..	4.3
1928	..	..	3.9	1933	..	..	0.5
1929	..	..	5.0	1934	..	..	1.5
1930	..	..	5.3	1935	..	..	3.8
1931	..	..	2.9	1936	..	..	3.9

Under the regulations of the Ministry of Health which came into force on October 1st, 1926, whereby any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4F. or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, etc., has to be notified by the doctor in attendance, 2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

Mr. S. W. Maslen Jones, F.R.C.S., is the Consultant under the Puerperal Pyrexia regulations, and his services are available when required. During the year eight consultations were arranged.

There were 3 cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Of the 1,984 births notified during the year, 1,568 or 79.0 per cent. were conducted by Midwives alone. 300 medical help forms were received from Midwives in respect of labour complications; of that number, 42, or 14.0 per cent., were in respect of prolonged and difficult labour, and 51, or 17.0 per cent., in respect of ruptured perinæum.

### ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

All cases of orthopædic defect occurring amongst children under the age of 5 years are treated at the Orthopædic Clinic established by the Education Committee at Bradford Street.

During the year, 73 infants and toddlers under the age of five were examined as new cases by the Surgeon Specialist, 211 attendances being made by children under the age of five for orthopaedic treatment. Eight children were discharged as cured. Twenty-five children received electrical treatment and massage in the Massage Department, making a total of 649 attendances. In addition, cases were treated from the Staffordshire County and the Borough of Wednesbury, by arrangement with those authorities. One child was admitted to The Woodlands for in-patient treatment.

### ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

During the year, 119 children under 5 years were treated at the Ultra Violet Light Clinic, making a total of 1,953 attendances.

The following is a summary of the disabilities from which the children were suffering:—

Rheumatism	..	..	1
Rickets	..	..	44
Bronchitis	..	..	5
Debility and Wasting	..	..	64
Other conditions	..	..	5

100 of these children were discharged from treatment during the year and the following table shows the results of treatment:—

	Cured	Very much Improved	Improved	Discontinued Treatment	Total
Rickets .. ..	—	8	16	13	37
Bronchitis .. ..	—	1	3	1	5
Debility and Wasting ..	5	10	14	26	55
Rheumatism .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
Other Conditions ..	—	1	—	1	2
	5	20	33	42	100

Treatments in the Ultra Violet Light Clinic are given with a Mercury Vapour Lamp at a distance of 3 feet. General light baths are the rule but local applications in addition are given when necessary. Treatment is given twice weekly.

## MEDICAL AID AND PROVISION OF MILK.

The Guild of Help continues, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, to do the investigation work required by the Health Committee in regard to the provision of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and to children. Suitable cases are recommended by the Medical Officer at the Welfare or Ante-Natal Centres. Reports are then made on these cases by the Secretary of the Guild who attends the weekly meetings of the Milk Sub-Committee and all recommendations are dealt with by this Committee.

During the year, milk was supplied free to 155 expectant mothers, 635 infants under one year of age, and to 154 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

£752 13s. 2d. was expended on fresh milk, and £234 4s. 6d. on dried milk, a total of £986 17s. 8d.

All cases of Midwifery where a Medical Practitioner is called in by the Midwife in attendance, and where a claim for fees is made, are investigated by the Guild, and a report submitted to the Medical Officer of Health. 232 such reports were received by the latter during the year.

### Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	At Hospital.				
7	7	—	7	—	—	—

HOSPITAL TREATMENT. Babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum are admitted, if necessary, to the Manor Hospital, which is now under the control of the Health Committee, no charge being made for maintenance. Mothers also may be admitted along with their babies.

No babies were admitted during the year for treatment.



INFANT FEEDING.—When first visited, 1,391 infants were entirely breast fed, 371 breast and artificially fed, and 87 artificially fed.

Details of the food supplied are given as follows :—

FIRST VISIT—

Cow's Milk was being given to 229 babies.  
Dried Milk was being given to 206 babies.  
Condensed Milk was being given to 7 babies.  
Other Patent Foods were being given to 16 babies.

WHILST ON RE-VISIT—

Cow's Milk was being given to 249 babies.  
Dried Milk was being given to 198 babies.  
Condensed Milk was being given to 1 baby.  
Other Patent Foods were being given to 23 babies.

On the first re-visits, 1,351 were reported to be entirely breast fed.

17 infants died before being re-visited, and 10 had left the Borough or could not be traced.

### PAYMENT OF MIDWIVES' FEES.

The scheme for the payment of the midwife's fee in necessitous cases has worked satisfactorily during the year. Application for payment is made by the patient, or her husband, to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and the financial circumstances in each case are carefully investigated before payment is sanctioned.

Under the scheme the fee of 30/- was paid to midwives in respect of 37 cases, and in one case £1 was paid.

### MIDWIVES ACT.

MIDWIVES' INSPECTIONS, ETC.				Total.
No. of Midwives on Register—	Trained	..	52	} 54
	Untrained	..	2	
No. of Visits to Midwives—	Inspections	..	116	} 405
	Interviews	..	289	

Puerperal Fever notified	..	..	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Pyrexia notified	..	..	..	..	..	2

4 cases were treated in Hospital.

2 cases proved fatal.

Midwives disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	5
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### Midwives' Notifications.

Medical Help.	Stillbirth	Death of Child.	Intention to Practice.	Liability to be a source of Infection.	Laying out a dead body	Proposed Artificial Feeding.	Change of Address.	Death of Mother.	Change of Name.
300	14	1	54	5	2	27	2	—	—

### Conditions for which Doctors were called in by Midwives.

#### PREGNANCY.

Abortion and Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Threatened Miscarriage or Abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dangerous Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Toxæmias (unclassified)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Contracted Pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malpresentation	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
							—
							50
							—

#### LABOUR.

Ante, and Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	16
Ruptured Perinæum	..	..	..	..	..	51
Prolonged and Difficult Labour	..	..	..	..	..	42
Malpresentation	..	..	..	..	..	15
Retained Placenta and Membranes	..	..	..	..	..	17
Other Causes (indefinite diagnosis)	..	..	..	..	..	14
						—
						155
						—

## PUERPERIUM.

Secondary Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	3
Rise of Temperature	..	..	..	..	3
Mastitis	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes (indefinite diagnosis)	..	..	..	..	7
					<hr/> 14

## INFANT.

Inflammation of, or discharge from Eyes	..	..	..	33
Dangerous Feebleness and Prematurity	..	..	..	27
Serious Skin Eruption	..	..	..	2
Malformation and Congenital Defects	..	..	..	6
Convulsions	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	2
Other Causes	..	..	..	10
				<hr/> 81
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**Midwives Act 1936—Municipal Midwifery Service.**

A scheme for the establishment of a Municipal Midwifery Service was drawn up and submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in October 1936, and was subsequently approved by the Town Council and the Ministry of Health.

To ensure an adequate service, it is proposed to appoint 14 Midwives who will be allocated to districts in the town. These districts would not be defined by fixed boundaries, so that the mother living within a reasonable distance of three or four midwives would have some choice of midwife. In each midwife's house a telephone will be installed.

The standard fee to be charged in the case of a first confinement will be £2 and in the case of subsequent confinements 35/-. Where the midwife is acting as a maternity nurse the fee will be £2. For those unable to pay the standard fee, remissions will be made in accordance with a scale of fees which has been approved.



During the year, 1,384 notifications of births were received from midwives, 1,147 as midwives and 237 as maternity nurses. Three midwives attended over 200 cases each; two over 90 each; these five midwives being responsible for a total of 883 cases, or twice as many as municipal midwives will be allowed to attend. Thirteen other midwives practising wholly in the borough and on the district attended 346 or an average of 27 cases each.

Whilst we have no power to limit the number of cases attended by any midwife who remains in private practice, the new municipal service will raise the standard of midwifery very considerably to the great advantage of our mothers. When our service is in full operation, the large midwifery practice will, we are confident, gradually disappear.

#### CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The supervision of children coming within the terms of the Children Act, 1908, is carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Health Visitors being appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors within the meaning of the Act.

Under Part I of the Act, where a person undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of one or more infants under the age of nine years, apart from their parents, he shall within forty-eight hours from the reception of any such infant, give notice thereof to the Local Authority.

The Medical Officer of Health is the person appointed to receive such notices on behalf of the Local Authority.

During the year nine such notices were received by the Medical Officer of Health, there being 18 cases under supervision at the beginning of the year.

Five children were removed from the Register during the year for the following reasons:—

Returned to parents or other relatives .. ..	4
Attained the age of 9 years .. ..	1

Twenty-two children remained on the Register at the end of the year.

77 visits were paid to the homes of these children during the year. On the whole the children were being cared for in a satisfactory manner. A number of the children were brought with great regularity to the Welfare Centres, their foster-parents co-operating in every way with the Nursing staff.

As from January 1st, 1933, the principal Act as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, raises the age of all children coming within the terms of the Act from seven to nine years and requires that notice in writing must be given at least seven days before receiving the child. This alteration is valuable in that it gives the officers of a local authority an opportunity of inspecting home conditions of the intending foster-parent, and the arrangements proposed to be made for the reception of the infant.

### MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are now in Walsall three combined Maternity and Nursing Homes and one Maternity Home. All these premises are registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Exemptions, as provided for under Section 6 of the Act, were granted to our own Hospitals, and the Walsall General Hospital.

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1936.

No. of Births notified during the year	..	..	..	..	1,984
by Medical Practitioners and Parents	..	106			
by Midwives	..	..	..	1,940	
Born in Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	280
" Manor Hospital	..	..	..	..	312
" Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	160
Stillbirths notified during the year	..	..	..	..	62
" attended by Medical Practitioners	..	48			
" attended by Midwives	..	..	..	14	

### Notified Births (excluding Stillbirths), Deaths under 1 year and rate, Year ending December 31st, 1936.

	Blox- wich.		Lea- more.		Har- den.		Birch- hills.		Hath- erton.		Pad- dock.		Bridge		Pleck.		Cald- more.		Pal- frey.		Manor Hosp.		Mat. Hosp.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	*M.	*F.	*M.	*F.	M.	F.
Births	91	95	69	74	120	138	117	129	79	62	74	86	104	87	137	126	75	65	110	125	15	6	—	—	991	993
Deaths under 1 year	15		2		25		9		12		10		17		14		4		13		—		—		121	
Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	80.6		14.0		96.9		36.6		85.1		62.5		89.0		53.2		28.6		55.3		—		—		61.5	

\* Births of "out of the Borough" cases only.

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

There has been no change in the scheme for Mental Welfare in the Borough during the year.

The Voluntary Association continues to assist the Statutory Authority in administering the Mental Deficiency Acts, by assisting in the ascertainment, in visiting and supervising, and by providing a guardianship officer for defective persons. The Association also assists the Local Education Authority in the supervision of mentally defective children in attendance at special schools or otherwise.

The number of mentally defective persons in the Borough ascertained up to the present is 879 against 850 at the end of 1935. These are distributed as follows:—

(a) STATUTORY CASES.

In Certified Institutions .. .. .	254
On Licence .. .. .	6
Under Guardianship .. .. .	24
In places of Safety .. .. .	—
Under Statutory Supervision .. .. .	140

Action not yet taken:

(a) Notified by Local Education Authority .. .. . —

(b) In Public Assistance Institutions

(Approved or otherwise) .. .. . 2

(c) In receipt of Poor Law Relief (Domiciliary) .. .. . 30

---

TOTAL .. .. . 456

---

In addition there are 261 cases under Voluntary supervision by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare.

(b) EDUCATION CASES, i.e. children between the ages of 7 and 16 who are capable of instruction in a special school.

In Certified Residential Schools .. .. .	24
At Elementary Schools .. .. .	87
At Other Institutions .. .. .	4
At No School or Institution .. .. .	47

---

TOTAL .. .. . 162

---



During the year, 616 visits were paid to homes by visitors from the Mental Welfare Association.

54 Cases were notified to the Voluntary Association during the year and these were dealt with as follows:—

Certified and sent to Institutions	..	..	..	6
Placed under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	2
Placed under Guardianship	..	..	..	—
Remaining under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	46
				—
TOTAL	..	..	..	54
				—

### Occupation Centre.

The seventy members in attendance at the Occupation Centre are divided into three classes as follows:—

NAME OF CLASS.	DAYS OF ATTENDANCE.	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.	NUMBER ON ROLL.
Junior (Mixed) (children from 7 years of age upwards)	Monday Wednesday Friday	10 a.m. till 3-30 p.m.	37
Industrial Class	Tuesday Thursday	10 a.m. till 12 noon	10
Senior Girls	Tuesday Thursday	2 p.m. till 4 p.m.	23
			—
			TOTAL 70
			—

### Junior Class.

Although there has been a certain amount of sickness—influenza and tonsillitis being the chief ailments—no serious illness has occurred. The average attendance during the year was 27. One girl has been removed to Barr Colony, and a boy has obtained a situation.

Work undertaken in this class includes domestic duties, country dancing and various kinds of handwork, e.g., rug-making, knitting, plain sewing and embroidery. Special attention is given to physical training and personal hygiene. Nature walks into the Arboretum have been continued during the summer months.

### **Industrial Class.**

The shoe-repairing Instructor reports a continued improvement in the work of these boys, some of whom are able to effect small repairs in their own homes. Those unable, owing to physical disabilities, to handle shoe-repairing tools, are taught stool-seating, rug-making, etc.

Three boys of this class have been detained in hospital during the year, one suffering from the effects of a fit, the second with internal trouble, and the third having broken his collar bone and fractured his arm, as the result of a fall at home. All have now recovered.

### **Senior Girls' Class.**

The attendance in this class has been well maintained and a good standard of health has prevailed.

The work of this class continues on progressive lines, the main features of the curriculum being club drill, country dancing, dress-making and embroidery. Several of the girls are also members of Ranger Companies.

### **Medical Attention.**

Members of each class have the facilities of the School Medical Services, and many have received treatment from the doctor and dentist at the School Clinic.

### **Special Reports.**

1.—Through the courtesy of the Transport Committee several members—whose homes are a distance from the Centre—are in possession of a bus pass.

2.—Sales of goods have again taken place and yielded a creditable amount.

3.—The Centre has been visited by Miss C. Landon, Inspector Board of Control. Mrs. Anderson (Organiser of Centres for the Middlesex Area) of the Central Association for Mental Welfare has visited in an advisory capacity.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary under the Public Health Act of 1925 (compulsory removal of patients to Hospital) nor under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, dealing with milk.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

158 notifications were received during the year but some were duplicates so that the total number of new cases was 151, of whom 137 were certified to be suffering from "pulmonary" and 14 from "non-pulmonary" tuberculosis.

Compared with 1935, there was an increase of 9 in "pulmonary" cases and a decrease of 10 in "non-pulmonary" forms.

Table I gives the new cases and deaths as to age distribution during 1936.

**Table I.**

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—10 ..	2	1	6	1	—	1	—	—
10—15 ..	1	4	1	—	—	2	—	—
15—20 ..	9	6	1	1	—	2	—	—
20—25 ..	8	12	—	1	4	11	—	1
25—35 ..	14	17	—	2	14	10	—	—
35—45 ..	17	13	—	—	9	5	—	—
45—55 ..	16	2	—	—	7	—	1	1
55—65 ..	7	2	—	—	10	4	—	—
Above 65	2	3	—	—	3	1	—	1
Totals ..	76	61	8	6	47	36	1	3



Table II.

**New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1936, otherwise than by notification on Form A or B.**

Age Period—	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Ab. 65	Total
Pulmonary—Males ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	1	—	9
Pulmonary—Females ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	11
Non-Pulmonary—Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Females .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3

It is to be noted that 23 cases, as against 25 in 1935, and 16 in 1934, came to our notice in other ways than by primary notification.

The sources of information from which Table II is made are the weekly death returns, cases transferred from other areas, hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.

#### EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN WALSALL.

During the year, in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, the Tuberculosis Register has been carefully revised, and the names of all patients who have given satisfactory evidence of complete recovery from the disease have been removed.

At the end of the year there remained on the register 546 persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 281 males and 265 females, and 116 persons, 54 males and 62 females, suffering from forms of tuberculosis other than pulmonary, a total on the register of 662.

#### MORTALITY.

From Table I, it will be noted that 87 deaths were registered as due to some form of Tuberculosis, and of these, 83 were “pulmonary” and 4 “non-pulmonary” forms.

There has been an increase in the mortality as compared with 1935, in the “pulmonary” and a decrease in the “non-pulmonary” group.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis has increased from 0.75 in 1935 to 0.82 in 1936, and the Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has increased from 0.63 in 1935 to 0.78 in 1936.

The following table gives the number of cases which were not notified at all, or were notified within a few weeks of death or after death.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Total Deaths .. .. .	83	4
Cases not notified .. .. .	7	1
Cases notified after death .. .. .	2	1
Death within 2 weeks of notification .. .. .	11	—
Death within 6 weeks of notification .. .. .	5	—

Of the 8 cases not notified at all, 3 died in one or other of the local hospitals or institutions, and it had been understood that these cases had already been notified by the General Practitioner concerned. The 5 remaining cases form the real un-notified group, and the ratio of these to total deaths is 5.75%

**Table III.**  
**Shewing Attack Rate and Death Rate in Walsall since 1915.**

Year	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1915 ..	5.2	1.11	1.52	0.44
1916 ..	4.49	1.11	1.73	0.17
1917 ..	2.61	0.75	1.49	0.37
1918 ..	2.43	0.39	1.49	0.37
1919 ..	3.05	0.71	1.15	0.36
1920 ..	2.18	0.67	0.79	0.13
1921 ..	2.42	0.62	0.93	0.18
1922 ..	2.11	0.57	1.29	0.20
1923 ..	1.93	0.59	0.92	0.20
1924 ..	1.66	0.67	0.89	0.24
1925 ..	1.99	0.83	0.99	0.21
1926 ..	1.61	0.58	0.84	0.30
1927 ..	1.86	0.40	0.97	0.14
1928 ..	1.87	0.43	1.03	0.30
1929 ..	1.88	0.55	1.04	0.16
1930 ..	1.45	0.26	0.98	0.13
1931 ..	1.37	0.30	0.93	0.10
1932 ..	1.03	0.45	0.76	0.18
1933 ..	1.20	0.22	1.03	0.12
1934 ..	1.06	0.30	0.82	0.11
1935 ..	1.21	0.23	0.63	0.12
1936 ..	1.29	0.13	0.78	0.04

## THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

At the Dispensary, Hatherton Road, 3 sessions are held each week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday), and in addition an evening session is held on the first and third Thursdays in the month.

The work at or in connection with the Dispensary during the year is set out in the following table:—

### Table IV.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				Grand Total
	Adults.		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
-NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts)— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous ..	57	46	3	4	—	2	5	1	57	48	8	5	118  — 190
-CONTACTS examined during the year— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous ..	4	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	2	—	7  — 38
-CASES written off the Dis- pensary Register as— (a) Recovered .. .. . (b) Non-tuberculous (includ- ing any such cases pre- viously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuber- culous) .. .. .	2	7	—	6	1	2	10	5	3	9	10	11	33   231
-NUMBER OF CASES on Dispen- sary Register on December 31st— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Diagnosis not completed	208	182	24	27	7	10	34	29	215	192	58	56	521  —



TABLE IV.—continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st .. ..	520	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years .. .. .	15
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" .. ..	40	4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) .. .. .	63
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ..	2234	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December .. .. .	111
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners— (a) Personal .. .. . (b) Other .. .. .	4 457	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) .. ..	86
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes .. ..	2386	10. Number of— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined .. .. . (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .. .. .	782 287
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above .. .. .	1	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st .. .. .	152

From the above table it will be noted that 135 males, 102 females and 116 children under the age of 15, a total of 353, were examined for the first time during the year as against 372 in 1935. Of that number 10 males, 8 females and 27 children were examined as being contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. Thus 12.7% of the total examinations were contacts, compared with 15.6% of the total in 1935.

Of the total, 125 new cases of Tuberculosis were diagnosed, 115 Pulmonary and 10 Non-pulmonary, thus 35.4% of new cases applying proved to be Tuberculous and 15.5% of contacts were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Table V.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates					Previous to 1936					1936				
					Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			
						Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total
Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	54	9	11	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	52	2	5	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children		18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	33	9	27	4	40	24	4	14	3	21		
		F.	37	14	16	2	32	17	3	14	2	19		
	Children		15	2	—	1	3	7	—	1	—	1		
Condition not ascertained during the year ..			32	5	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ..			241	41	62	8	111	48	7	29	5	41		
Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	68	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	87	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children		98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register .. .. .			486	23	31	5	59	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dead	Adults	M.	80	37	123	114	274	6	1	1	4	6		
		F.	62	38	93	101	232	2	—	4	3	7		
	Children		19	6	3	6	15	—	—	—	—	—		
Total written off Dispensary Register .. .. .			900	113	251	226	590	13	1	5	7	13		
Grand Total .. .. .			1141	154	313	234	701	61	8	34	12	54		

Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1936

Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.

Table V.—continued.

## NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			Previous to 1936					1936					
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1936	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		12	17	2	6	37	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	—	1	2	4	—	1	1	1	3
		Children		8	3	3	—	14	2	2	—	2	6
	Condition not ascertained during the year ..			1	3	2	2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ..			25	23	12	11	71	2	3	1	3	9	
Transferred to Pulmonary .. ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	7	1	1	3	12	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	5	2	3	5	15	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		31	32	6	44	113	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register .. ..			32	34	21	59	146	—	—	—	1	1
	Dead	Adults	M.	4	1	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		8	4	2	3	17	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register .. ..			88	75	35	117	315	—	—	—	1	—	
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) .. ..			113	98	47	128	386	2	3	1	4	10	



From Tables IV and V it will be noted that in 152 cases or 34.5% of the total Pulmonary Cases on the Dispensary Register, Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum, and 80 cases or 15.3% of the total on the Dispensary Register were Non-Pulmonary cases.

#### DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

During the year 151 patients received this form of treatment from their own medical attendants, and 180 quarterly reports were received from them as to their physical condition and progress under their care.

#### EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

76 patients on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, were supplied with extra nourishment at a total cost of approximately £200. The Civic Guild of Help have again rendered valuable assistance to the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee in carrying out any necessary investigation as to the financial circumstances of patients.

#### SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

On the 1st of January, 1936, there were ten children and two adults under treatment for surgical tuberculosis, four cases of hip disease at the Forelands, three cases of spinal disease, one case of tuberculous disease of the knee, two cases of hip disease, one case of tuberculous disease of the ankle, and one case of tuberculous disease of the femur and pelvis at the Woodlands.

During the year, three cases of hip disease and one case of tuberculous disease of the femur and pelvis were admitted.

Two cases of hip disease, three cases of spinal disease, two cases of tuberculous disease of the femur and pelvis, one case of tuberculous disease of the knee, and one case of tuberculous disease of the ankle were discharged.

At the end of the year, seven children remained under treatment at the Hospitals under the control of the Royal Cripples' Hospital.

#### ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Twenty-seven patients suffering from various non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis were treated by means of ultra violet light at the clinic at No. 3 Hatherton Road. The clinic is open all day on Tuesday and Thursday and is

conducted by one of our masseuses who is fully competent and qualified to give treatment. Two mercury vapour lamps are in use, the one a K.B.B. and the other a Hanovia.

784 attendances for treatment were made by these patients during the year, 16 patients being discharged from treatment as follows:—  
Cured 2; Very Much Improved 7; Improved 3; Discontinued treatment 4.

#### HOME VISITS.

During the year the Nurse paid 198 first visits and 2,188 re-visits to the houses of the patients.

In only 68 cases were patients found to have a separate bedroom, and in only 88 cases was the patient found to have a separate bed.

As regards cleanliness and ventilation, the following is a summary of the conditions ascertained:—

Clean 169; Fairly clean 26; Dirty 3.

#### HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES .

The Health Committee have twenty Council houses allocated to them for the re-housing of tuberculous persons.

#### NURSING OF ACUTE OR BEDRIDDEN PATIENTS.

During the year the District Nurses from the Victoria Nursing Institution have continued to give the necessary attention to all the tuberculous cases referred to them by the Tuberculosis Officer. The arrangement which came into operation in 1925, has been found in practice to be a most excellent one, the visits of skilled nurses to the homes of the patients have been much appreciated, having added greatly to the comfort of bedridden patients during an acute stage of their illness or during the last few weeks of life.

The Lady Superintendent of the Victoria Nursing Institution sends the following report:—

Excellent work has been done in co-operation with the Health Committee of the Town Council in combating tuberculosis, and the following particulars deal with this section only.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, 41 cases of Tuberculosis were dealt with.

The numbers are as follows:—

Brought forward from 1935	..	9
New cases	.. .. .	32
		—
Total	.. .. .	41
		—

Of these, the visits to 5 were discontinued, 17 died, 9 have been admitted to Hospital or Sanatoria, and there are 10 remaining on the books.

A total of 3,926 visits have been paid to these cases during the year.

Appliances have been loaned out as follows:—

Air Beds, 1; Air Rings, 13; Bed Rests, 9; Mackintosh Sheets, 5; Nursing Utensils, 22; Spinal Carriages, 3; Wheel Chairs, 1; Cradles, 1; Douching Apparatus, 4.

Surgical dressings have been done in 9 cases and dressings supplied to 2. Temperature Charts have been kept in 13 cases and enemata administered to 4. Poultices have been applied to 3 patients and Hypodermic Injections given to 1. Vaginal douches were given in 3 cases and the last office performed for 2 patients. Nourishment from our Sick Relief Fund has been given to 9, bed and personal clothing to 4 patients.

All patients who are unable to do so for themselves are blanket-bathed once weekly, and in addition are washed daily, the head, back, heels, and all dependent parts, also the mouth cleansed daily. Many of our patients are in such an advanced condition that they need the greatest care and handling, which means longer time devoted to them than others less ill.



**Table VI.**  
**Number of Beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis in**  
**Institutions on the 31st December. 1936**

Name of Institution	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases		Total
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Pelsall Sanatorium	29	8	—	—	37
Goscote Sanatorium					
Walsall	22	—	—	—	22
Royal Cripples' Hospitals					
Birmingham	—	—	2	7	9
					68

#### INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

In the previous tables as supplied to the Ministry of Health, are given details of patients belonging to Walsall who have received Institutional Treatment under the Local Tuberculosis Scheme whether at Pelsall Sanatorium, Goscote Sanatorium, or at any other Institution to which they have been sent by the Local Authority.

From Table VI, it will be seen that an average of 68 beds have been available for Walsall patients, and from Table VIII, that 125 patients were admitted to these beds during the year, 89 being discharged and 25 having a fatal termination.

#### PELSALL SANATORIUM.

On January 1st, 1936, there were 10 males, 4 females and 3 children under treatment.

During the year, 45 males, 25 females, and 8 children were admitted, and 32 males, 17 females and 4 children discharged.

There were 13 deaths, 8 males and 5 females. In 26 of the male and 20 of the female patients, tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum.

Four Ex-Servicemen, chargeable to the Ministry of Pensions, received treatment at the Sanatorium during the year.

Of the total admissions, 27 had previously had a course of sanatorium treatment, 12 were classified as T.B. plus I, 25 as T.B. plus II, 9 as T.B. plus III, 28 as T.B. minus, 1 was a non-pulmonary case, and 3 cases were admitted for the purposes of observation.

Table VIII.

**Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.**

		In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	1	4	5	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	2	1	2	—	1
	Total	3	5	7	—	1
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult males	14	68	44	12	26
	Adult females	14	43	30	12	15
	Children	14	9	8	1	14
	Total	42	120	82	25	55
GRAND TOTAL ..		45	125	89	25	56

### GOSCOTE SANATORIUM.

On January 1st, 1936, there were under treatment 5 males, 8 females and 3 children under the age of 15.

During the year, 27 males and 17 females were admitted and 17 males, 10 females and 1 child discharged.

There were 12 deaths, 4 males, 7 females and 1 child. In 16 of the male and 16 of the female patients, tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum.

Of the total admissions, 12 had previously had a course of sanatorium treatment, 5 were classified as T.B. plus I, 19 as T.B. plus II, 8 as T.B. plus III, 10 as T.B. minus and 2 cases were admitted for the purposes of observation.

Table VII.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous Patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	CONDITION AT TIME OF DISCHARGE.	DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT IN THE INSTITUTION.												Totals			GRAND TOTAL
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.						
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.				
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ..	2	1	..	5	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	9	5	1	15	
	Not Quiescent ..	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	7	
	Died in Institution ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent ..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	6	
	Not Quiescent ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	
	Died in Institution ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	4	
Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent ..	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	7	5	..	12	
	Not Quiescent ..	5	1	..	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	6	7	1	14	
	Died in Institution ..	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	6	..	8	





## TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

The work of the Committee has proceeded steadily throughout the year and appropriate grants have been made from time to time to improve the condition of the patients.

Of the general funds, the balance in hand at the beginning of the year was approximately £23, the income has been £31, and the expenditure £26, leaving a balance in hand at the close of the financial year of approximately £28.

Of the Califra Bequest, £22 7s. 6d. has been spent on wireless equipment for Pelsall Sanatorium, and £7 7s. 6d. on earphones for Goscote Sanatorium. £10 12s. 5d. has also been paid for a Bagatelle Board for the patients at Goscote Sanatorium and a further sum of £10 9s. 8d. has been utilised for the benefit of patients. The balance in hand at the end of the year was approximately £25 in addition to the sum of £300 invested.

30 necessitous cases have been provided with gifts of clothing by the Civic Guild of Help, and 76 patients have received extra nourishment for varying periods throughout the year.

229 reports on cases have been submitted and 263 home visits paid by the Civic Guild of Help.

At Christmas, 25 deserving cases who were under the care of the Committee each received a gift of clothing.

In addition, the Committee have, from time to time, throughout the year, made grants of clothing and boots, bedclothes, and monetary allowances to patients in necessitous circumstances. Nine patients have been provided with seeds.

Various Ex-Service organisations have assisted patients by making clothing, sickness and monetary grants; maintenance grants have also been obtained to help families while the husband is undergoing institutional treatment.

The Guild of Help continues, with the approval of the Ministry of Health to carry out the work of investigation on behalf of the Committee, and to report at the meetings. We are indebted to the Guild for the valuable assistance they have given to the Committee.

The After-Care Committee have subscribed three guineas to the Walsall Winter Convalescent Fund.



**WALSALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER****For the Year ended 31st December, 1936.**

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the School Medical Services for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

**1. STAFF.**

There has been one change in the medical staff during the year, Dr. Kelly resigning in July on his appointment to the staff of the Birmingham Public Health Department. Dr. Welton was promoted Chief Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Hepple being appointed to fill the vacant post of Assistant Medical Officer. Consequent upon the great development of the new housing estates, it became necessary to appoint to the permanent staff an additional nurse as a Health Visitor and School Nurse, the nurse so appointed having acted for some months previously in a temporary capacity.

**2. SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.**

- (a) 15 provided Schools with 39 departments; of these
- (b) 11 are Senior Schools, and
- (c) 2 are Central Schools with one department each.
- (d) 11 non-provided Schools with 18 departments, of these
- (e) 2 are Senior Schools.
- (f) 1 Open-Air Day School.
- (g) The Beacon Residential School, Lichfield, for mentally defective children.

The number of children on the register at 31st December, 1936, was 16,370, and the average attendance during the year was 15,057 (excluding the Beacon Residential School).

### 3. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The alterations and additions to the Central Department, Elmore Green School, which include a new Domestic Science Centre, Woodwork Centre, Staff rooms and additional lavatory accommodation, were completed during the year. Improvements have been effected by the removal of galleries at Hillary Street Junior and Senior Departments. The artificial lighting of St. Peter's C.E. (Whitehouse Street) School has been greatly improved, the managers having installed electric lighting.

The conveniences have been modernised and brought up to date at Elmore Green Central, Richard C. Thomas (Senior Boys) and North Walsall Schools.

### 4. INSTRUCTION IN MOTHERCRAFT.

Instruction in mothercraft has been given by the Health Visitors to Senior Girls in a number of the schools. This instruction has taken the form of a series of talks spread over a period of from two to three months, together with practical demonstrations at the Welfare Centres. The course has been followed by a written test, certificates of merit being awarded to the writers of the best papers. The girls have taken considerable interest in the instruction so provided and the Headmistresses of the various schools have expressed their appreciation of the courses and of the value to their pupils.

### 5. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year, 5,030 children were examined at routine inspections as follows:—

Entrants .. .. .	1,503
Second Age Group .. .. .	1,633
Third Age Group .. .. .	1,635
Other Routine Inspections .. .. .	259
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	5,030
	<hr/>

as against 5,327 in 1935, 1,543 children were re-inspected as against 3,649, and 5,966 special inspections were made as against 5,961.

Of individual children re-inspected in the schools, it was found that in 536 cases satisfactory treatment had been obtained and the defect remedied, in 471 cases treatment had produced considerable improvement, but in

536 cases no treatment of any kind had been obtained. Further follow-up visits to the homes were made in these cases which would be kept under observation.

## **6. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS AND ENQUIRY OFFICERS.**

The relations between the Head Teachers, Enquiry Officers and the Nursing and Medical Staffs remain of the most cordial and mutually helpful nature. The percentage of parents who attend at the medical inspection of their children is remarkably good, in the case of the entrants, 86% of the parents notified of the medical inspection of their children attended, whilst in the case of the second age group 69% attended, and in the senior group 52%, a total percentage of 69. The co-operation of the parents is an essential feature of school medical inspection, and we are gratified that such a large percentage of the mothers of our first age group should attend on these occasions.

We are again grateful to the officers of the local branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and to Inspector Pateman in particular, for the valuable help we have received from him in dealing with that small number of parents who, in our view, are inconsiderate of the medical needs of their children, and who always object to their children having any form of treatment.

## **7. THE RESULTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.**

18.4% or 926 children out of a total of 5,030 examined at the routine inspections were found to require treatment for one or other defect. In the case of the entrants, 258 or 17.2%, in the second age group, 268 or 16.4%, in the third age group, 368 or 22.5%, and of other routine inspections, 32 children. Defective vision was again the most common defect found, 232 children requiring treatment for errors of refraction, and 25 for squint. In all, 753 special examinations were made for errors of refraction and squint. Spectacles were prescribed in 393 cases and in 391 actually obtained—an excellent result, for which our thanks are due to the nursing staff for their careful “ follow-up ” of cases.

Enlarged tonsils or adenoids were found in 231 cases. Operative treatment was obtained in 136 cases, 61 under the Authority's scheme, and 75 privately.



Physical deformity was noted in 75 cases, of which the most common was spinal curvature, 30 children suffering from this defect.

Following upon the medical inspection in the schools, the health visitors paid 1,004 visits to children in their own homes. In addition to spending 282 half-days at medical inspections in the schools, they paid 625 visits to the schools for the purpose of cleanliness inspections, 48,851 children being examined. 3,180 individual children were found to be suffering from verminous conditions of head or body and 1,460 notes were sent to parents respecting these children.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year in such cases, either under the Education Act, 1921, or under the School Attendance Bye-Laws.

## 8. MALNUTRITION.

Acting upon the instructions of the Board of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 124, 31st December, 1934, particular attention has been paid to the nutrition of the school child.

The full classification will be found in the tables of statistics. It is of interest to record that in 88% of all the children examined at routine medical inspection in the three age groups, nutrition was either normal (84%) or excellent (4%). In 12% nutrition was slightly subnormal, whilst in only three children was nutrition stated to be bad.

From these figures it will be seen that the nutrition of the school child is satisfactory and there is no evidence of malnutrition due to lack of food. There is no doubt but that the mid-day meals and the milk supplied by the Education Committee have been of the utmost value. It is my own personal opinion that a well balanced mid-day meal is of very much greater value than a pint of milk, and I would like to see more children attending the feeding centres for mid-day meals. Milk is a valuable adjuvant but cannot be regarded as a substitute for a meal such as is obtained at the feeding centres. The drinking of a pint of milk during the morning at school spoils the appetite of some children for their mid-day meal, and it may be that in some cases the usual mid-day meal is curtailed because of the milk drunk at school during the morning.

The arrangements for the feeding of necessitous school children are

as described in a previous report, there being two feeding centres, at Tantarra Street and Leamore, where mid-day meals are served. Other children receive a pint of milk at school. All children who receive either dinners or milk are weighed and measured at monthly intervals; they are kept under the regular supervision of the medical staff.

During the year, 758 individual children received either a mid-day meal or free milk as against 697 during 1935. 247 children received a mid-day dinner, and 525 milk meals (14 children receiving both mid-day and milk meals at different periods during the year). During the year, 46,190 dinners and 64,347 milk meals were provided. 147 children were receiving dinners at the end of the year, 343 being in receipt of milk.

### **MILK MARKETING BOARD SCHEME.**

In addition to the children referred to above, 4,929 children were receiving milk under the Milk Marketing Board Scheme at the end of the year, as compared with 4,636 at the end of 1935

Three infant, two junior, and two senior schools have not yet adopted the scheme and the number of children in these schools who were receiving milk substitutes, cocoa, etc., was 898.

### **9. THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL CLINIC.**

In addition to the usual attendance of children for the treatment of minor ailments, an increasing number of young children just starting school have been brought by parents who for some reason are anxious about their welfare, and to these the advice given at the clinic and the monthly weighing have been helpful.

The clinic also continues to serve as a useful clearing house for children needing the specialist treatment obtainable at the Orthopædic Clinic and the Tuberculosis Dispensary, who have developed their trouble in between their routine school inspections.

As usual it has been necessary to refer a number of children to Hospital for surgical or medical treatment, e.g. several cases of appendicitis, three of acute mastoid trouble, one of renal calculus, two of nephritis, and half a dozen cases of acute chorea, some with cardiac involvement. Four cases of acute rheumatic heart trouble and two of severe anæmia have also been admitted to Hospital. All these children were finally discharged cured or improved.

A large number of children have been sent for convalescent treatment to Rhyl or Weston, where even a month's stay has often been of benefit. Through the United Services Fund several children have had a prolonged spell of convalescent treatment of from four to six months after chorea, and have benefited greatly and maintained their good condition at school afterwards.

The provision of tonic malt by the Education Committee has been of great benefit to large numbers of children, especially the anæmic and debilitated, and those suffering from affections of the eyes.

There are still too many children with unclean and impetiginous heads who do not attend for treatment until the whole scalp is in such a bad state that their general health suffers, and it is very difficult to impress on their parents that prevention in these cases is preferable to a long and troublesome cure.

A large number of cases of ill health associated with dental caries and sepsis attend, and here also it is very difficult to prevail on parents to have the necessary dental treatment without which medical treatment is ineffective. Where the child is ineligible for dental treatment under the School Dental Scheme owing to a previous failure on the part of the parents to fill in the acceptance form, it is sometimes possible to persuade the parents to take the child to the dental department at the Manor Hospital, but too frequently both parent and child are only too glad of any excuse for avoiding dental treatment.

During the year 10,524 attendances were made at Bradford Street, 6,030 at Littleton Street, and 4,734 at Field Road Clinics, as against 10,689, 5,094 and 4,506, respectively.

## 10. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The number of school children seen for the first time during the year was 320 against 294. In addition, 48 cases were sent from areas under the control of the Staffordshire County Council, and from the Borough of Wednesbury.

The number of new cases shows a slight increase over the previous year, due to a larger number of cases of slight defect being referred to the



clinic for remedial exercises, e.g. minor degrees of spinal curvature, and slight foot deformities. These defects respond readily to corrective treatment, though it may be necessary for the exercises to be continued for some time. When, however, treatment is persisted in, the results are invariably good. The grosser forms of deformity met with a few years ago are not seen amongst the children who present themselves for treatment to-day.

426 Walsall cases were seen by the Surgeon-Specialist during the year (320 Education, 29 Tuberculosis, 73 Maternity and Child Welfare and 4 special cases). 1,440 attendances were made by these patients for treatment.

In the following tables is given an analysis of the work done at the Clinic:

							Examined
Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Deformities			..	..	..	..	21
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Scoliosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Foot Deformities		..	..	..	..	..	104
Postural Deformities	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Knock Knees	...	..	..	..	..	..	26
Bow Legs	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Torticollis	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Total							426

140 cases were removed from the register as follows :—

Cured	..	..	..	..	51
Improved	..	..	..	..	33
Refused treatment	..	..	..	..	10
Non-attendance	..	..	..	..	16
Referred to other Hospitals	..	..	..	..	2
No treatment advised	..	..	..	..	22
Left the district	..	..	..	..	6
Total					140

18 cases were admitted to the Orthopædic Hospital.

At the Massage Clinic 197 Walsall cases were dealt with (Education 168, Maternity and Child Welfare 25, and 4 other cases), these cases making 5,648 attendances for treatment.

The cases dealt with included:—

Scoliosis	..	..	..	..	106	cases.
Flat Feet	..	..	..	..	28	"
Rickets	..	..	..	..	20	"
Anterior Poliomyelitis			..	..	6	"
Infantile Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	3	"
Congenital Dislocation of Hip				..	—	"
Other Congenital Deformities				..	5	"
Birth Palsy	..	..	..	..	4	"
Torticollis	..	..	..	..	2	"
Monoplegia	..	..	..	..	4	"
Diplegia	..	..	..	..	2	"
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	13	"

127 cases were discharged from treatment during the year (Education 112, Maternity and Child Welfare 15) the results being as follows:

	Cured	Improved	Admitted to Hospital
Scoliosis.. ..	13	40	1
Flat Feet .. ..	2	17	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	—	2	1
Rickets .. ..	5	7	—
Infantile Hemiplegia ..	—	1	—
Other Congenital Deformities ..	1	1	1
Birth Palsy .. ..	—	3	—
Monoplegia .. ..	—	4	—
Other Conditions ..	1	8	—
	22	83	3

6 others were referred to Broad Street, 1 ceased attendance, 9 refused further treatment, and 2 left the district.

17 Education cases were admitted from the Walsall Clinic for in-patient treatment at the Orthopædic Hospital or at The Woodlands.

Staffordshire Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees continue to send their cases to our Clinic, as do also the Wednesbury Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

During the year, 106 cases (making 297 attendances) sent by these authorities were seen by the Surgeon at the clinic; 42 attended the Massage Department for treatment, and these cases made 1,066 attendances.

## 11. ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

The arrangements at this clinic are as in former years, there being no change in the equipment nor in the routine methods of dosage or treatment.

49 school children were treated during the year and they made 1,000 attendances for treatment.

The following is a summary of the conditions treated:—

Debility	..	..	..	..	23
Alopecia	..	..	..	..	7
Eye affections	..	..	..	..	—
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1
Underweight	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	6
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	4
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	7
					49

34 children were discharged from treatment, the results being as follow:—

	Cured	Very much Improved	Improved	Discontinued Treatment	Total
Debility..	3	7	1	—	11
Alopecia	3	2	1	—	6
Rheumatism	1	2	—	3	6
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	1
Underweight	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	—	2	1	1	4
Other conditions	—	1	—	4	5



During the year 3,737 attendances were made by children for treatment as against 3,099 during 1935.

## 12. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

We are indebted to Mr. A. J. Spears and Miss I. Munden, the advisory teachers, for the following interesting account of their work in the organisation of physical training in the Walsall schools.

“Recent developments in Physical Education in the Walsall Schools point to the fact that the Borough has tackled seriously the problem of the physique and health of its future citizens. Definite schemes of work suitable for children of varying ages are laid down by the Board of Education, and these schemes are being taught in the schools in the spirit of modern ideas.

Physical education for British children and adults cannot in any circumstances approximate to a regimentation of the pupils whereby all should be shaped and developed on one pattern. Rather do we incline to a system where the pupils may through greater freedom develop themselves physically along their own lines. To this end the children are being encouraged to acquire many skills and use them in their own particular way to control their bodies with grace and ease.

The systematic development and training of the body and the formation of a sound basis of health are the main objects of physical education. Sound teaching, hygienic conditions, and the practice of healthy habits are essential.

Developments have come along with such rapidity during the past few years that teachers who are not recently trained have found some difficulty in interpreting the later syllabi. This difficulty has been largely surmounted by Refresher Courses for teachers in the Borough covering the work in Infant, Junior and Senior Schools. The response to these classes, which are quite voluntary, has been excellent.

The ideal of a daily period of exercise in the open air for juniors and seniors and twice daily periods for infants is aimed at and achieved in most schools, but in bad weather the work is very much hampered through lack of suitable indoor accommodation.

Considerable interest is focussed at the present time on the relationship

between nutrition and Physical Education. The aim of the latter is to influence growth and to produce better co-ordination of bodily movements. Training to gain stamina and to stand the strain of greater efforts is incidental but of secondary importance.

The full effects of the corrective exercises in the Board of Education syllabi have not been felt up to the present, but it is confidently hoped that there will be some improvement in posture during the next twelve months. The most marked defects are, without doubt, in the foot and ankle. The normal footwear of the children is not calculated to allow of much freedom of movement in the foot and ankle joints. It has now been made possible, by the issue of plimsols for all children taking physical exercises to wear suitable shoes so that greater strength and suppleness in the foot can be looked for, with consequent benefits to the management and carriage of the body as a whole.

The physical training lesson requires the minimum of clothing but in varying weather conditions the amount of clothing worn will vary somewhat. It is still not uncommon to find boys and girls with an absurd number of undergarments, and much has yet to be done to educate parents as to the necessity for less clothing at all times and the minimum during exercise.

It is desirable that exercise should be followed by a shower bath. Though this may not at the moment be possible, a good rub down with a rough towel would be an effective substitute. The washing accommodation in most schools is inadequate to cope with the average class in the limited time at the end of each lesson. The opportunity of fostering habits of personal cleanliness and hygiene through the physical training lesson should be used wherever possible.

Senior school pupils need a more comprehensive scheme of physical education than juniors. In order to permit of such a scheme it has been necessary to equip a number of senior departments with gymnastic apparatus, including benches, mats, vaulting boxes and bucks. It is extremely gratifying to observe that wherever gymnastic apparatus has been supplied the children have made good progress in a very short space of time.

The playing of games forms a valuable part of the physical education scheme. Efforts are being made to increase the scope for all children by the provision of more pitches and playing fields. Playgrounds and playing fields



have therefore been marked out to facilitate the organisation with large numbers of children. The principle underlying the games scheme will be the provision of equal opportunities for all children to play well.

It is strongly emphasized that the progress in Physical Education throughout the schools is the result of a happy and enthusiastic response from the teaching staffs, and the near future should see an increased love of healthy, graceful, and skilful bodily movement develop in our children."

### 13. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

In 1932, at the suggestion of the then Minister of Labour, the National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment for England and Wales and for Scotland combined to review the national scheme for vocational guidance and to consider any recommendations which might seem appropriate for its amendment or development.

As a result of their deliberations it was proposed that "at least one further experiment should be carried out by the Industrial Health Research Board in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour."

After careful consideration of the industrial and other circumstances of various areas, it was suggested that the area of the Walsall Juvenile Advisory Committee was one favourable for this purpose.

The Walsall Education Committee willingly agreed to co-operate with the Industrial Health Research Board in the experiment which consisted in the application of psychological tests as an aid to vocational guidance, to school leavers. Arrangements were accordingly made to carry out a special and detailed medical examination of the leavers who were to be the subject of the tests.

In all, 177 boys were examined, care being taken to record every defect, no matter how slight. As will be observed from the following table, in 8.5% of the boys nutrition was excellent, in 76.3% it was normal, and in only two cases or 1.1% was nutrition recorded as being poor. Musculature was very good in 9%, average in 80.2% and poor in 10.7%.

In 73 boys or 41.2% dentition was perfect, in 91 or 51.4% there was evidence of dental caries in from 1 to 3 teeth, in 13 or 7.3% dental sepsis



was marked. It was noted in several cases that perfect dentition was present when nutrition was either subnormal or bad.

Vision was normal in 146 or 82.4%, in 10 cases the error of refraction was marked, in 21 it was slight. There were 5 cases of squint.

Enlarged or unhealthy tonsils or adenoids were not common, there being 11 cases of the former and 7 of the latter. Defective hearing was noted in 17 cases, 13 of these being in one school. Functional disease of the heart was noted in 8 cases.

Physical defects mostly of a minor character were noted in 32 cases, the most common being round shoulders 13, spinal curvature 9 cases.

**Table**

SHOWING THE RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF  
177 BOYS EXAMINED AT THE AGE OF 14 YEARS AS SCHOOL  
LEAVERS

NUTRITION:	Excellent .. ..	15	8.5%
	Normal .. .	135	76.3%
	Subnormal .. ..	25	14.1%
	Bad .. ..	2	1.1%
MUSCULATURE:	Very good .. ..	16	9%
	Average .. ..	142	80.2%
	Poor .. ..	19	10.7%
TEETH:	Very good .. ..	73	41.2%
	Slight caries .. ..	91	51.4%
	Marked caries .. ..	13	7.3%
VISION:	Normal .. ..	146	82.4%
	Less than normal .. ..	31	17.5%
	Squint .. ..	5	
PHYSICAL DEFECTS:	Scoliosis .. ..	9	
	Flat foot ... ..	2	
	Round shoulders .. ..	13	
	Bad posture .. ..	1	
	Amputation of leg .. ..	1	
	Hernia .. ..	2	
	Undescended testicles .. ..	4	
Total .. ..		32	
Enlarged tonsils .. ..		11	
Enlarged adenoids .. ..		7	
Defective hearing .. ..		17	
Heart disease, Functional .. ..		8	
Neurosis .. ..		3	

#### 14. TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

During the year, 4 cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were referred to the Manor Hospital for treatment by X-rays.

#### 15. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

**Non-notifiable Disease.** Only 41 cases of measles were notified from the schools during the year and fortunately they were of a mild type.

270 cases of Mumps were notified during the year.

388 cases of Chickenpox and 322 cases of Whooping Cough were also notified from the schools during the year.

**Scarlet Fever.** This disease has been unusually prevalent during the year, the number of cases notified to the Health Department being 517, of which 345 were in respect of school children. This is the greatest number notified in any one year since 1910. Fortunately the disease has been of a mild type, and there have been no deaths. Rheumatism as a sequela of the disease has been reported in a number of cases and has delayed convalescence.

**Diphtheria.** 85 cases of Diphtheria were notified to the Health Department during the year, as against 81 in 1935. Of the total, 57 were children of school age.

During 1936, a further 875 children were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total, 681 were immunised at the schools, as against 734 in 1935, and 194 at the various centres, hospitals, etc. Of 669 children immunised in previous years, 73 were found to be still susceptible to the disease, and 55 of these received further treatment. In 596 cases immunity had been established.

Of the 669 children treated in previous years, 262 had been immunised in 1935 with Alum Precipitated Toxoid (A.P.T.), 54 of these still remained susceptible, whereas of 407 children immunised prior to 1935 with Toxoid Antitoxin Mixture (T.A.M.) only 19 remained susceptible to the disease. The large number of successes may not be due entirely to artificial immunisation. It is quite probable that during the time that has elapsed since their original inoculation, many children may have completed naturally an immunity which was only partially conferred by artificial means.

During the nine years ending 1936, 11,461 children and adults have been dealt with, and 8,980 have been protected against the disease. During that time there have been no deaths, and only 9 cases of clinical diphtheria amongst children who have been immunised.

## 16. OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

The need for an extension of the Open Air School has been recognised for some time, and negotiations are taking place at the moment with that object in view.

We have pleasure in including the following most interesting report furnished by the Headmistress, Miss C. A. Claydon, upon the work of the Open Air School.

“ In reviewing the work of another year it is pleasing to record that great improvement in health, vigour, and serenity of mind has again been noticeable in the case of every child in attendance here.

The disabilities from which the children suffer when admitted are very varied, and it may be of interest to tabulate them here in respect of those at present in the school. They are as follows:—

Anæmia and Debility ..	17	Chorea .. ..	2
Bronchitis .. ..	12	Infantile Paralysis ..	2
Tuberculous Glands ..	5	Spinal trouble .. ..	2
Tuberculous Abdomen ..	2	Ostitis .. ..	1
Fibrosis of Lungs .. ..	1	Malnutrition .. ..	4
Hilum Infection .. ..	1	Convalescent after Pneumonia	1
Pre-tuberculous .. ..	7	Convalescent after Appendix	
Asthma .. ..	1	operation .. ..	1

It will be readily understood that such children would have very broken school careers if on the books of a normal school. Here, however, we find that most of them attend very regularly. This is, to some extent, due to the confidence they gain from the genial atmosphere of a happy communal life, and the freedom from undue pressure in academic directions. While much steady work is accomplished, this is lightened by suitable intervals for health routine, lunch, recreation, outdoor lessons, and the mid-day siesta. The children thoroughly enjoy and profit by the various forms of



social training which arise during the course of the day, and which include laying the dinner tables, serving meals, preparing wash-stands for the mid-day toilet, and laying out beds for the daily rest.

The mid-day meals provided are appetising as well as nourishing. The food is as varied as the cooking equipment and the demands of economy permit. The children thoroughly enjoy their dinners, and eat them with keen appetite. This gives much cause for satisfaction when we recall the difficulties which so many mothers report in getting their children to eat a good meal.

The tonic malt which is now given to each child daily after meals, is taken with enjoyment, and appears to be having a very good effect upon the health of all.

As suggested previously, the children's health is considered even in the forms of educational work taken. Whenever the weather is suitable a part of the week's work in Geography and Nature Study is taken in the form of walks and observations in the park. Physical Training lessons are taken regularly. It may be noted here that the greater freedom and informality of the new Syllabus in Physical Training is admirably suited to the needs of the delicate children who attend this school. Its scope is so broad that it is not difficult to find a wide variety of enjoyable exercises, and recreative games, which do not place undue strain upon the children's physical resources.

Again, on the educational side of the curriculum, pleasing development in the dramatic work is to be noted. On dark afternoons before Christmas when handwork was difficult the children were much brightened by the preparation of plays for the Christmas party, and every member of the school lent eager help to the production of these.

It is pleasant to record here that during the past year some useful and practical gifts have been sent or brought to the school by past scholars. Appreciative letters have also been received from parents, and old pupils. Such tokens as these are a great and lasting encouragement to all engaged in this special branch of educational work."

## 17. NURSERY CLASSES.

259 children under the age of five years attending Nursery Classes in the

various infant schools were medically examined during the autumn term as "specials," particular attention being paid to defects of a minor degree. 68 children or 26% were found to be suffering from one or more defect.

The following is a list of the defects found:

	No. of Children suffering from	No. of Children requiring treatment
Enlarged Tonsils or Adenoids or both .. .. .	37	11
Heart Disease .. .. .	9	2
Bronchitis .. .. .	6	5
Defective Hearing .. .. .	3	2
Strabismus .. .. .	3	3
Physical Defects .. .. .	2	2
Other Conditions.. .. .	12	9
	—	—
	72	34
	—	—

22 children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils, 4 from enlarged adenoids, and 11 from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, 3 children from defects of hearing, 6 from bronchitis, 9 from heart disease, in 2 cases the result of rheumatic affections. Eight children suffering from no appreciable disease, but who were considered to be below par, were recommended for free milk.

## 18. THE HOLIDAY CAMP.

960 boys and girls spent some time at the school camp during the year. Unfortunately the extraordinary spell of wet weather during the summer considerably curtailed the camp's activities, and much time had to be spent indoors. The new playing field is gradually being improved by the removal of loose stones and surface levelling, so that it is now possible to play football under fairly normal conditions. In addition, the Poor Children's Country Holiday Society sent away no fewer than 179 children, 110 of these to holiday homes in the country and 69 to the seaside.

## 19. PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

(a) **Blind.** Four totally blind and four partially blind children are being

educated at various special schools certified for the purpose. In addition, 6 partially blind children are attending elementary schools in the Borough, 1 is at an Institution, 7 others not being at school.

(b) **Deaf.** Seven totally deaf children and 1 partially deaf are being educated at special schools. 1 partially deaf child is at an elementary school, and 1 deaf and 3 partially deaf children not being at school.

(c) **Cripples.** The total number of children suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere with a child's normal mode of life was 51. Of that number, 44 were in attendance at the elementary schools, 1 at certified schools, and 6 at no school or institution.

(d) **Heart Disease.** 34 children are known to have Heart Disease of a severe degree, 19 of these being in attendance at the elementary schools, 5 at other institutions and 10 not at school.

The majority of these children are kept under observation at the Rheumatic Clinic which is conducted on Saturday mornings at the Littleton Street Clinic by Dr. N. V. Hepple, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, to whom we are indebted for the following report on the work of the clinic.

**Rheumatic Clinic.** The Rheumatic Clinic has continued to do useful work during the year 1936. Its primary function is to keep under observation and to advise parents upon the management of children who are suffering from any of the manifestations of rheumatism, with a view to preventing or limiting heart disease and other disabilities which may follow an attack of the disease.

In addition to this work the clinic also undertakes the investigation and treatment of children in whom a rheumatic tendency has been suspected at the routine school medical inspection.

The development of rheumatic sequelae is often so insidious that it is not at all obvious to the parents of the child until the damage is done. Periodic examination at the clinic reveals the early stages of these crippling disabilities and enables early treatment to be procured.

The successful treatment of the rheumatic child requires prolonged



supervision, and the greatest possible degree of co-operation between the parent, the teacher, and the doctor.

Children who are suffering from permanent disabilities must be taught to adapt their way of life so that further damage may be avoided.

The work of the Rheumatic Clinic would be greatly facilitated were hospital beds available for its use.

At present, cases which need hospital treatment are dependent on the general hospitals of the area, and these are, by reason of the demands made upon their beds by more acute cases, often unable to give rheumatic cases the prolonged period of hospitalisation which they require.

It would fill a very real gap in the health service of the community if it were found possible to provide this accommodation.

A classification of the cases attending the clinic is given below:

No. of cases on register on 31st December, 1935	..	..	57
No. of new cases in 1936	..	..	31
Total cases on register on 31st December, 1936	..	..	102
Total attendance of new cases	..	..	115
Total attendances	..	..	335
No. of sessions	..	..	49
Average per session	..	..	6.8

The following are particulars of cases attending:—

<b>Rheumatic.</b>	Males	Females	Total
Cases with heart involvement.. ..	20	27	47
Cases without heart involvement—			
Post rheumatic anæmia .. ..	6	4	10
Post rheumatic debility .. ..	5	4	9
Chorea .. ..	7	7	14
			—
		Total	80
			—

**Non-rheumatic.**

Heart disease—Congenital ..	7	}						
post measles ..	1					..		8
General debility ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6
Functional heart bruits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		8
								—
						Total		22
								—

**20. MENTAL DEFECTIVES.**

At the end of the year, the number of educable mentally defective (feeble-minded) children ascertained was 162 as against 173 at the end of 1935. In addition, 16 children were notified to the Statutory Committee under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-27, as follows:—

Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a special school—

(a) Imbeciles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		8
(b) Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3
Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a special school on or before attaining the age of 16 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5

As noted in previous reports, the lack of special day classes in the Borough for children of this type is a handicap. A few classes for retarded children have already been formed in the Senior Schools and these are doing much valuable work. We still, however, suffer from some difficulty in the notification of mentally defective children who leave school at the age of 14 but who cannot be passed over to the Statutory Committee until the age of 16. Every endeavour is made, however, by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare to supervise these children and to keep a friendly eye upon them.

The following report of the work carried out by the Voluntary Mental Welfare Association during the year for the Education Authority in the way of supervision and after-care has been received.

Ascertainment at 31st December, 1936:

Feeble-minded ..	..	..	158
Epileptic and Borderline ..	..	..	161
			—
Total ..	..	..	319
			—

632 visits have been paid to the homes of children during the year.

25 children were in residence at the Beacon School, Lichfield.

39 names were removed from the Register on attaining the age of 16 years, 1 on leaving the district, and 16 were notified to the Local Authority.

During the year, 36 cases were added to the Register and visits paid.

Feeble-minded	..	..	..	21
Epileptic and Borderline			..	15
				—
Total	..		..	36
				—

During the year, 37 feeble-minded and borderline children have left Elementary schools on attaining the age of fourteen years. 27 of these children have succeeded in obtaining full-time employment. One girl was tried out in two situations, but proved quite unsuitable for employment and she is now attending the Occupation Centre, where she is very happy and making satisfactory progress. Another girl, who on account of epilepsy had attended school very irregularly, is now receiving training at the Juvenile Instruction Centre. Four out of nine children who were excluded from school during the year are in attendance at the Occupation Centre and are making good progress.

Five children have left the Beacon School, Lichfield, during the year and of these one boy has now joined the Army; another, after several short periods of employment, is now working in a brick-yard, and a girl who enjoys particularly good home care has obtained work at a leather factory with her elder sister.

Some difficulty has been experienced in getting the vacancies at the Beacon School filled by the right type of child, as unless there are special circumstances, the consent of the parent must be obtained and it is not always an easy matter to allay prejudice and ignorance. Every effort is made to gain the co-operation of the parents and win their confidence, and it is felt that the trouble taken has been worth while, when the parents will discuss their problems and seek advice.



Mr. G. F. Taylor (Superintendent of the Beacon School) sends the following report on the work of the School during the year:—

### **Admissions and Discharges.**

During the year 1936 our new admissions have numbered 16, and have had an average age of ten years and an average intelligence quotient of 65. Our 17 discharges have had an average intelligence quotient of 72. Of these discharges 14 were sixteen years of age, and of this number 11 returned to their homes and 3 were transferred to institutions. For the whole year our average intelligence quotient has been 68, and the intelligence quotients have ranged from 45 to 93. For many months during the year we have had one or two vacancies in the school, and although according to estimates there are 7,000 children in the country needing residential (M.D.) school accommodation and only 2,000 are so placed, yet we find some difficulty in securing applications on behalf of suitable children. In order that the work of the School should be maintained with the utmost efficiency it is desirable that we admit only high grade cases, since the inclusion of lower grade types seriously interferes with our teaching efficiency, it necessitates an increased "home" staff and it deprives the children of opportunities for better and more interesting work as well as of sufficient and proper facilities for games and recreation.

### **Health.**

The high standard of health enjoyed by our children for some years has been well maintained. Although infectious diseases broke out on three occasions during 1936, in each instance the initial cases were promptly dealt with in isolation and infection was successfully checked. Many of our children are of poor physique and have a feeble resistance to disease, but at school they have the advantages of regular living, a close supervision over their personal hygiene, a good mixed diet, and at the same time the constant availability and prompt assistance of the School Medical Services to maintain them in excellent health and to ensure a development, the value of which in terms of physical comfort and happiness in later life, cannot be estimated.

### **Education and Training.**

The normal work of the School has gone forward smoothly and good and steady progress has been made. In the classroom the Juniors have been well controlled and actively occupied. The standard of their handwork has been

maintained while their 3R work has definitely surpassed previous year's work in this room. Good work has been done in speech and in memory training and the response of the class to games has been noticeably keener. The Intermediates have also made good progress in the 3R's, especially in Reading and Arithmetic. The class covers a very wide range in these subjects, and some of the brightest children have now reached the work normal to their years. The class has made many excellent hearth rugs of complicated design, and a fair proportion of the boys are now successful in interpreting and working directly from their own printed patterns. A few have commenced to receive instruction in Woodwork, Cobbling and Gardening, and they promise to do well in these practical classes as time goes on.

Our Senior Girls are a very happy group and the oldest of them are very capable girls who should do excellently in domestic work either in their own homes or in service if given reasonable opportunity and encouragement. It has been a record year for the Senior Boys. Their high standard at Cobbling has been well maintained and in woodwork several excellent models have been completed. One boy, aged fifteen, has constructed an armchair of office type with a swivel and tilting seat, and the same boy has also made a reading desk with cupboard for use in the hall. Another boy, aged fifteen, has completed a combined dinner-wagon and card-table with hinged top flaps. The class has reached a very creditable standard of craftsmanship and the boys display an enthusiasm that does great credit to their teacher. Steady progress has been made too at drill and at games, and the daily drill periods have an undoubted value as a means to improve self control, increased mental concentration and quicker response. The Indian Club swinging and the physical exercises as performed by the senior boys and girls are splendid exhibitions and always earn a warm and spontaneous applause.

Our Guide and our Scout activities have continued through the year and have afforded much pleasure to the children concerned. Several tests were passed and badges earned and some of the boys have developed a decided keenness for reading Scout literature.

### **Prize Day.**

The outstanding occasion in the year for the School was our Prize Day on December 10th. In the absence of our Chairman, Councillor H. G. Fletcher, the proceedings were in the hands of the Mayor of Walsall,



Councillor A. J. Stanley, and the prizes were distributed by the Mayoress, Mrs. Stanley. There was a large attendance of visitors including some parents, and all seemed thoroughly interested in the children and appreciative of their work. A varied programme of entertainment was warmly applauded and the exhibition of handicrafts was greatly admired. The sale of some of the articles realized £10. After the departure of our visitors the children enjoyed a party according to custom, and finally retired very happily to bed at 10 p.m.

### **Holidays.**

The usual holidays in the summer and at Christmas were observed. During the summer holiday the thirty-eight children who were remaining at the School were taken for a day to Rhyl. The party travelled by train and arrived at Rhyl at 10.46 a.m. Dinner was consumed on the sea front and the children were then grouped in small parties and escorted by the staff to all the places of interest. They were able to enjoy numerous distractions, such as donkey rides on the sands, etc., and they finally spent the balance of their pocket money in the Amusement Park. The party left Rhyl at 6.23 p.m. and arrived at Lichfield at 9.15 p.m., where a fleet of private cars awaited at the station to convey all the children back to School. The holiday provided an opportunity for these children to see much of the surrounding countryside. Numerous outings and picnics were arranged, and on occasions the children went in parties by bus or by rail for short distances, and enjoyed a thoroughly happy time.

A total of forty-four children stayed at School for Christmas and everything was done to make their holiday a pleasant one. Christmas Day was a delightful day for everybody, and the two principal treats were a visit to a Birmingham Pantomime to see "Dick Whittington," and a visit to a Lichfield Cinema to see "The Little Lord Fauntleroy."

### **21. DENTAL TREATMENT.**

The following report upon the work of the School Dental Service has been supplied by Mr. D. A. Parsons, Senior Dental Surgeon.

During the year, 18 schools out of 28 have been inspected; 8 in the Bloxwich area and 10 in the Walsall area. This is a decrease of 4 on the figures of 1935, and is quite natural owing to the increased number of children on the books.



This decrease in the number of schools inspected, which I forecast in my last report, is a further indication of the necessity for an increase in the staff, for it will be noticed that in spite of it the number of children inspected has actually increased by over 1,000 and the number treated by 400.

In other respects the figures are more or less the same. There is an increase in the number of fillings, counterbalanced by a decrease in extractions, and similarly the general anaesthetics have increased at the expense of the local anaesthetics.

A very pleasant feature is the continued drop in the number of broken appointments, which is, no doubt, due to the greater co-operation of the head teachers.

The rate of acceptance also continues to rise, and in one school, namely Wolverhampton Road Infants, reached the record level of 78%.

## 22. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

664 pupils at Queen Mary's School were medically inspected during the year, 358 (248 boys, 110 girls) as routine inspections, and 306 (210 boys, 96 girls) as revisions.

The principal defects found were dental caries, 110 cases, defective vision 58, orthopædic defects 47 (spinal curvature 14, flat foot 28).

### Revisions, 1936.

	Boys	Girls
Defect cured.. ..	43	15
„ improved .. ..	59	51
„ not improved .. ..	45	14
No treatment received .. ..	63	16
	—	—
	210	96
	—	—

Year after year one records with regret the great amount of dental caries which exists in the Secondary School child. Many of the pupils examined are pupils who have entered the schools for the first time during the year, they are the children of parents who pay full fees, yet many of them

suffer from dental caries. The attention of the parents is called to these and other defects, but the response on the part of the parents is by no means quite so prompt as it should be. Of the pupils suffering from defective vision there were 28 who required treatment. Most of the orthopædic defects were of a minor degree and readily curable by physical drill and remedial exercises.

Our thanks are due to the Headmaster and Headmistress for their co-operation, and for their help in carrying out the work expeditiously.

### **23. STATISTICAL TABLES.**

The Statistical Tables required by the Board of Education are appended.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES A. M. CLARK,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

## AREA : WALSALL C.B.

Table I.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup>  
DECEMBER, 1936.

## A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants .. .. .	1,03	
Second Age Group .. .. .	1,633	
Third Age Group .. .. .	1,635	
Number of other Routine Inspections .. .. .	259	
	—————	Total 5,030

## B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections .. .. .	5,966	
Number of Re-Inspections .. .. .	4,198	
	—————	Total 10,164

Table II.A

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION  
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1936.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.  (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring Treatment.  (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.  (3)	Requiring Treatment.  (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.  (5)
SKIN.				
Ringworm				
Scalp .. .. .	—	—	3	—
Body .. .. .	—	—	7	—
Scabies .. .. .	4	—	30	—
Impetigo .. .. .	8	—	353	—
Other Diseases* (Non-Tuberculous)	7	1	102	—
EYE.				
Blepharitis .. .. .	4	10	80	—
Conjunctivitis .. .. .	6	3	244	—
Keratitis .. .. .	—	—	37	—
Corneal Opacities .. .. .	—	—	3	—
Defective Vision (excluding squint)	232	98	28	—
Squint .. .. .	25	18	4	—
Other Conditions .. .. .	4	2	2	—



DEFECT OR DISEASE.  (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring Treatment.  (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.  (3)	Requiring Treatment.  (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.  (5)
EAR.				
Defective Hearing .. ..	26	9	13	—
Otitis Media .. ..	12	3	250	—
Other Ear Diseases .. ..	15	14	14	—
NOSE AND THROAT.				
Chronic Tonsilitis only .. ..	120	339	27	—
Adenoids only .. ..	40	42	25	—
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids .. ..	71	40	408	—
Other Conditions .. ..	10	—	10	—
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuberculous) ..	10	19	116	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH .. ..	—	—	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION.				
Heart Disease—Organic .. ..	7	14	20	—
Functional .. ..	10	38	8	—
Anæmia .. ..	17	11	151	—
LUNGS				
Bronchitis .. ..	49	50	766	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	3	16	4	—
TUBERCULOSIS.				
Pulmonary—Definite .. ..	—	—	—	—
Suspected .. ..	5	2	12	—
Non-Pulmonary—Glands .. ..	—	—	4	—
Bones and Joints .. ..	—	—	1	—
Skin .. ..	1	—	—	—
Other Forms .. ..	—	1	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Epilepsy .. ..	1	3	3	—
Chorea .. ..	2	4	27	—
Other Conditions .. ..	—	2	95	—
DEFORMITIES.				
Rickets .. ..	—	—	1	—
Spinal Curvature .. ..	30	50	8	—
Other Forms .. ..	45	27	71	—
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES. ..	162	76	2,470	—

**Table II.A**—continued

B. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group (1)	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment (4)
	Inspected Inspected (2)	Found to require Treatment (4)	
Prescribed Groups—			
Entrants .. ..	1,503	258	17.2
Second Age Group .. ..	1,633	268	16.4
Third Age Group .. ..	1,635	368	22.5
TOTAL (Prescribed Groups) ..	4,771	894	18.4
Other Routine Inspections ..	259	32	18.4

**Table II.B**

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age groups	Number of children inspected	A		B		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		(Excellent)		(Normal)					
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants .. ..	1503	52	3.46	1330	88.49	120	7.98	1	0.07
Second Age-group .. ..	1633	100	6.12	1178	72.14	353	21.62	2	0.12
Third Age-group .. ..	1635	61	3.73	1344	82.20	230	14.07	—	—
Other Routine Inspections ..	259	9	3.47	237	91.51	13	5.02	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	5030	222	4.19	4089	83.69	716	12.17	3	0.05

**Table III.****RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.****CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.**

e.g. Blindness, Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis,  
Crippling, Heart Disease.

Nil.

**BLIND CHILDREN.**

At certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
4	—	—	—	4

**PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the partially Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	—	6	1	7	18

**DEAF CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
7	—	—	1	8

**PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	1	1	—	3	5



**Table III.**—continued.  
**MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**  
**FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
24	87	4	47	162

**EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**  
**CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	1	—	1	4

**PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**

**A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.**

**I. CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	7	5	6	21

**II. CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY  
TUBERCULOSIS.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	20	8	1	33

Table III—continued.

## B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
60	295	2	20	377

## C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
1	44	—	6	51

## D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	19	5	10	34

**Table IV.**

**RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
31ST DECEMBER, 1936.**

**GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)**

Disease or Defect.  (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment, during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
<b>SKIN—</b>			
Ringworm—Scalp .. ..	4	—	4
Ringworm—Body .. ..	20	—	20
Scabies .. ..	13	—	13
Impetigo .. ..	978	—	978
Other Skin Diseases .. ..	24	—	24
<b>MINOR EYE DEFECTS—</b> (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) ..	329	—	329
<b>MINOR EAR DEFECTS</b> .. ..	59	—	59
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b> (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) .. ..	2,179	—	2,179
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,606</b>

**GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects,  
treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)**

Defect or Disease	No. of defects dealt with			No. of children for whom spectacles were			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total	Prescribed		Obtained	
				Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Errors of Refrac- tion (including Squint) ..	753	—	753	393	—	391	—



### GROUP III. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital. (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Total. (3)		
61	75	136	—	136

### GROUP IV. Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	
Number of children treated	17	—	320	—	—	—	320

### GROUP V. DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were —					Totals.
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—					
Routine Age Groups 5-14	..	2,759			
Specials .. .. .	..	1,759			
		—			4,518
(b) Found to require treatment .. .. .					4,081
(c) Actually treated .. .. .					3,483

Table IV.—continued.

(2) Half-days devoted to—					
Inspection	..	..	..	..	23
Treatment	..	..	..	..	730
					—
					753
(3) Attendances made by the Children for treatment					
					4,728
(4) Fillings—					
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	974
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	56
					—
					1,030
(5) Extractions—					
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	1,967
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	7,714
					—
					9,681
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for					
extractions	..	..	..	..	—
					3,138
(7) Other operations—					
Permanent Teeth	}				
Temporary Teeth		..	..	..	..
					676

## GROUP VI.

## UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of Visits per School made during the					
year by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	16
(ii) Total number of Examinations of Children in the Schools					
by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	48,851
(iii) Number of individual Children found unclean					
	..				3,180
(iv) Number of Children cleansed under arrangements made					
by the Local Education Authority	..	..	..	..	—
(v) Number of cases in which Legal Proceedings were					
taken—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Under School Attendance By-Laws	..	..	..	..	—

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.

## RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1936.

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS .. .. .	358
B. OTHER INSPECTIONS .. .. .	306
Number of Special Inspections .. .. .	—

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring treatment.	For Observation.
MALNUTRITION .. .. .	1	—
UNCLEANLINESS:—Head Verminous .. .. .	—	—
(Nits) .. .. .	—	—
Body .. .. .	—	—
SKIN:—		
Ringworm .. .. .	—	—
Head .. .. .	—	—
Body .. .. .	—	—
Scabies .. .. .	—	—
Impetigo .. .. .	—	—
Other conditions .. .. .	2	1
EYES:—		
Blepharitis .. .. .	—	—
Conjunctivitis .. .. .	—	—
Keratitis .. .. .	—	—
Corneal Ulcer .. .. .	—	—
Corneal Opacities .. .. .	—	—
DEFECTIVE VISION .. .. .	28	30
Squint .. .. .	1	—
Other conditions .. .. .	—	—
EAR:—		
Defective hearing .. .. .	5	2
Otitis Media .. .. .	—	—
Other diseases .. .. .	3	—
NOSE AND THROAT:—		
Chronic Tonsilitis only .. .. .	4	14
Adenoids only .. .. .	1	—
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids .. .. .	—	—
Other conditions .. .. .	—	—
Carried forward .. .. .	45	47



Table I—continued.

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring treatment.	For observation
Brought forward .. .. .	45	47
GLANDS—Cervical and Submaxillary .. .. .	—	3
DEFECTIVE SPEECH .. .. .	—	1
TEETH:—		
Dental Caries .. .. .	85	25
Sepsis .. .. .	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION:—		
Heart Disease—Organic .. .. .	—	—
Functional .. .. .	—	3
Anæmia .. .. .	—	2
LUNGS—Bronchitis .. .. .	—	2
Other non-tubercular diseases .. .. .	—	1
TUBERCULOSIS:—		
Pulmonary—definite .. .. .	—	—
suspected .. .. .	—	—
Non-pulmonary—Glands .. .. .	—	—
Spine .. .. .	—	—
Hip .. .. .	—	—
Other bones and joints .. .. .	—	—
Skin .. .. .	—	—
Other forms .. .. .	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM .. .. .	—	—
Subnormal intelligence .. .. .	—	—
Mental Deficiency .. .. .	—	—
Epilepsy .. .. .	—	—
Chorea .. .. .	—	—
OTHER DISEASES. .. .. .	—	—
SIGNS OF OVERSTRAIN .. .. .	2	2
DEFORMITIES:—		
Rickets .. .. .	—	—
Spinal Curvature .. .. .	2	12
Other Forms .. .. .	2	3
Flat Foot .. .. .	9	19
OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS:—	1	1
TOTALS .. .. .	146	121

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Being that for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my 2nd Annual Report, viz:—that for the year 1936, giving particulars of the work performed under your direction by the Inspectorial Staff of the Health Department.

## Particulars of Nuisances and Other Matters reported by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Foul drains, water closets, privies, ashpits, sinks, urinals, etc.	..	482
Offensive accumulations	.. .. .	71
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	.. .. .	4
Unwholesome premises needing limewashing	.. .. .	105
Insufficient water closets, ashpits, drains	.. .. .	649
Dwelling houses needing repairs under Public Health Act, 1875		500
Dwelling houses needing repairs under Housing Act, 1930	..	6
Houses let-in-lodgings to comply with Byelaws	.. .. .	14
Dwelling houses verminous	.. .. .	67
Sundry	.. .. .	220
To BOROUGH SURVEYOR	{ Dangerous Structures	.. .. 122
	{ Insufficient water supply	.. .. 2
	{ Obstructed and foul street gullies	.. .. 16
To cleanse ashpits	.. .. .	286
Total	.. .. .	2,544

### Nuisances on Books, and Number of Notices served.

---

Number of notices on books 31/12/35	..	..	..	..	865
Number of nuisances and other matters reported during the year					2,258
Number of informal notices served during the year	..	..			1,282
*Number of statutory notices served during the year	..	..			331
Number of nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	2,652
Number of notices not complied with December 31st, 1936				..	471
*Includes notices for housing repairs:—					
Public Health Act	..	..	..	..	126
Housing Act	..	..	..	..	4
<b>Notices not complied with</b> include nuisances	..	..	..		40
Housing repairs, Public Health Act	..	..	..	..	290
Housing repairs, Housing Act	..	..	..	..	10
Housing repairs, H.L.L. Byelaws	..	..	..	..	1
Insufficient drains	..	..	..	..	16
Insufficient water closets	..	..	..	..	50
Insufficient ashpits	..	..	..	..	43
†Workshops for liming	..	..	..	..	12
Sundry	..	..	..	..	9

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† N.B. Notices issued in December, 1936.



## NEW WORK IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

**Additional Water Closets, Drains, &c.**


---

Water Closets .. .. .	50
New Cisterns in W.C.'s .. .. .	171
New Soil Pipes .. .. .	13
Ashbins—	
Replacing Ashpits .. .. .	87
"    worn-out bins .. .. .	316
Connections to sewer .. .. .	24
Intercepting traps .. .. .	34
Drain traps .. .. .	89
Inspection chambers .. .. .	37
Ventilating shafts .. .. .	19
Fresh air inlets .. .. .	6
Pipe drains, yards in length .. .. .	1040
Sanitary sinks and waste pipes .. .. .	62
S.S. water laid on .. .. .	16

---

### Repair Work.

---

Privies converted into Pail Closets..	..	..	..	..	1
Trough closets converted into W.C.'s	..	..	..	..	2
Waste water closets converted into water closets	..	..	..	..	1
Water closets repaired	..	..	..	..	62
†W.C. pans fitted	..	..	..	..	130
" traps fitted	..	..	..	..	14
" flushing cisterns	..	..	..	..	100
Drain ventilating shafts	..	..	..	..	2
Drains repaired	..	..	..	..	64
" cleared	..	..	..	..	250
Water closets cleared	..	..	..	..	7
Sinks repaired ..	..	..	..	..	3
Drains disconnected	..	..	..	..	11
New covers to inspection chambers	..	..	..	..	20
Stoppers fitted to rodding eyes	..	..	..	..	9
Houses newly drained	..	..	..	..	24
Yards repaved ..	..	..	..	..	9
Gas mains repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Rain water cisterns cleansed or filled in	..	..	..	..	2
†Includes pedestals	..	..	..	..	93

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### Other Nuisances.

---

Accumulations of refuse removed	..	..	..	..	59
Nuisances from keeping of animals or poultry abated	..	..	..	..	8
Ditch or cesspool cleansed or filled in	..	..	..	..	21
Unwholesome premises limewashed ..	..	..	..	..	38
Tents, vans, sheds, etc., removed from district	..	..	..	..	144
Cellars emptied and cleansed or filled in	..	..	..	..	15
Sundry matters..	..	..	..	..	351

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### Structures Dispensed with.

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Ashpits cut down and made into receptacles for ashbins .. ..	30
Ashpits dispensed with .. .. .	40
W.C.'s (replaced by new W.C.'s) .. .. .	25

---

### DRAIN TESTS.

102 Drain Tests were made, 41 where nuisances were alleged, 50 rat-infested premises, 3 on application for sanitary certificates, 6 for testing new drains, and 2 for testing outfall from drain. The number of premises involved being 116 houses, 4 factories, 1 public house, 1 institution, 1 welfare centre, 1 shop, 1 cafe and 1 bank.

In 55 of the tests, smoke was the agent used; in 20 drain grenades served; and in 27 cases, coloured water was applied.

50 defects were found as a result of drain testing, these defects were satisfactorily remedied.

### ALTERATIONS TO DRAINS.

64 notices of alterations to drains were received, and the necessary inspections made under the provisions of Sections 41 and 42 of the Walsall Corporation Act, 1925.

### WORK DONE UNDER SECTION 36, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, IN DEFAULT—

#### INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

The directions of the Health Committee, where default was made in complying with a notice for the provision of an ashbin, were carried into effect by forwarding particulars of the case to the Borough Surveyor.



## HOUSES IMPROVED.

## PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE.

Houses repaired throughout under Housing Act, 1930	..	..	128
Houses repaired throughout under Public Health Act	..	..	363
Houses re-spouted .. .. .	..	..	25
" whitewashed throughout .. .. .	..	..	13
Verminous houses sprayed .. .. .	..	..	82
Houses, sash cords fitted and windows repaired	..	..	8
" floors repaired .. .. .	..	..	13
" other minor repairs .. .. .	..	..	131
New wash-houses .. .. .	..	..	6
Wash-houses repaired .. .. .	..	..	34
New boilers and fireboxes .. .. .	..	..	25
Boilers and fireboxes repaired .. .. .	..	..	21
<b>Number of Houses Improved—</b>			
By repairs .. .. .	..	..	849
By improving W.C. and ashbin accommodation	..	..	720
By abatement of other nuisances .. .. .	..	..	1,093
TOTAL HOUSES IMPROVED .. ..			2,662

## Houses Closed or Demolished.

## Houses closed—

(a) Voluntarily .. .. .	..	..	8
(b) By Order Housing Act, 1930 .. .. .	..	..	48
(c) In Clearance Area, 1930 Act .. .. .	..	..	231
Total closed .. .. .			287

## Houses demolished—

(a) Voluntarily .. .. .	..	..	11
(b) By Order Housing Act, 1930 .. .. .	..	..	38
(c) In Clearance Area, 1930 Act .. .. .	..	..	238
Total demolished .. .. .			287

These cases are those dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1875, and are not connected with cases under the Housing Act, 1935. Particulars of action under the latter Act are included in the Medical Officer of Health's report on Overcrowding.

During 1936 one tenant made application for a certificate that the house in his occupation was not in a reasonable state of repair. The certificate was granted, and notice was given to the owner requiring such work to be carried into effect as would render the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. One other application was withdrawn as, when inspection of the house was made, the owner had commenced repairs.

Rooms limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
New water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Water closets repaired		..	..	..	..	..	7
Flushing cisterns fitted or repaired				..	..	..	8
Trough closets converted to W.C.'s	..			..	..	..	2
Drains cleared or improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other defects remedied		..	..	..	..	..	4
Total				..	..	..	56

## OUTWORKERS' HOMES.

Twenty-four lists from manufacturers in the Borough, and 7 others from Birmingham, Edinburgh, St. Pancras and Westminster have been received, containing 341 names: 217 persons were employed in 44 other districts, viz.:—Aldridge Urban, Bath, Birmingham, Bradford-on-Avon, Bridgwater, Brownhills, Cannock, Chippenham, Carnforth, Darlaston, Devizes, Dorchester, Droitwich, Finchley, Folkestone, Frome, Gillingham, Glastonbury, Gloucester, High Wycombe, Lichfield Rural, Malvern, Melksham, Oldbury, Oxford, Penkridge, Pershore, Redditch, Shepton Mallet, Sherborne, Smethwick, Southampton, Southport, Swindon, Taunton, Trowbridge, Wednesbury, Wells, Westbury, Weston-super-Mare, Willenhall, Wincanton Rural, Wolverhampton, and Worcester.

The nature of the work and the number of persons employed were, viz.:—

---

Trades.	No. of Lists.	Contractors.	Outworkers.	
			Homeworkers. Male.	Female.
Clothing (including gloves) ..	24	3	13	305
Buckles .. ..	5	—	—	11
Mullin Bits and Chains	1	—	4	—
Brushes .. ..	1	—	—	5

---

Each outworker was visited, the home being found in a satisfactory state.

During July circular letters were sent to 126 manufacturers in the Borough, to whom Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, would apply if employing outworkers, informing them of the provisions of that section. The response was small, indicating, however, that the majority of the outworkers in the Borough are already notified.



### Premises under Regular Inspection.

---

Cowkeepers (Wholesale) .. .. .	19
"    (Purveyors of Milk) .. .. .	9
Purveyors of Milk—	
Retail .. .. .	54
Milk Shops .. .. .	20
Purveyors of Milk from other districts selling Milk in the Borough	47
Wholesale (sterilizing factories) .. .. .	7
Pasteurisers .. .. .	3
"Accredited" Producer .. .. .	1
"Accredited" Bottlers .. .. .	3
"Tuberculin Tested" Bottlers .. .. .	2
Dealers in Designated Milk .. .. .	21
Bakehouses—factory .. .. .	26
"    workshop .. .. .	26
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops .. .. .	165
Slaughter-houses—registered .. .. .	6
"    licensed .. .. .	19
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	133
Ice-cream Shops .. .. .	140
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	102
Fishmongers' Shops .. .. .	19
Grocers' Shops .. .. .	400
Green Grocers' and Fruiterers' Shops .. .. .	130
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, Dining Rooms, etc. .. .. .	34
General (Food) Shops (Small Businesses) .. .. .	240
Houses-let-in-lodgings .. .. .	14
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	4
Workshops .. .. .	250
Outworkers' homes .. .. .	73
Rag and Bone Dealers .. .. .	3
Hide and Skin Depot .. .. .	1
Totals .. .. .	1,971

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## REGISTERED PREMISES WHERE REPAIRS HAVE BEEN CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

**FACTORIES.**—Sanitary accommodation has been improved at 20 factories, as follows:—6 additional water closets and 1 urinal provided; 6 new flushing cisterns provided and 1 flushing cistern repaired and made adequate; 1 pedestal pan provided and 2 pedestal pan connections made good; in two cases water closets were cleansed; two trough closets were converted to water closets. Other improvements include, viz.:—Four sets of drains cleared and made satisfactory; one water closet repaired; 17 yards of drain laid, 2 inspection chambers and 5 gulleys provided; one rainwater catchpit and one feedtank repaired.

**WORKSHOPS.**—In one workshop the flushing cistern to water closet has been repaired; the water closets have been limewashed; and 1 pedestal pan and flushing cistern provided at 2 other workshops; 25 workrooms have been whitewashed and cleansed.

**LODGING HOUSES.**—Ten houses have been limewashed throughout; 1 house sprayed; 1 house floorboards repaired; 1 set of drains cleared; 1 flushing cistern repaired; 1 water closet pedestal pan cleansed and new seat fixed; and new eaves and downspouting fitted at one house.

**COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.**—There are 28 cowsheds in the Borough and these are limewashed twice a year under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. Three hundred and fifty-one visits have been made to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops during the year. In no case has it been necessary to request the cleansing or liming of any dairy or milk-shop.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924, AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE BYELAWS.

**CONTRAVENTIONS.**—Six cautions have been given, viz.:—(1) failing to take such precautions as are reasonably necessary to prevent the exposure of meat to contamination; (2) carrying meat and not wearing a washable head covering, and (3) allowing dog in slaughterhouse.

In each case the person concerned was kept under observation with a view to further proceedings if the offence was repeated, but in no case have summary proceedings been necessary.

NOTICES RECEIVED.—Notices of intended slaughter have been received as follows:—One butcher gave notice “to slaughter at regular hours on fixed days each week”; in 1,432 cases, “3 hours’” notice of intention to slaughter was received (included in this number were 296 notices for “Sunday” slaughter). 116 notices of slaughter were from pig-feeders, 2 at private premises and the remainder at slaughterhouses.

Twenty-three notices were received of immediate slaughter necessary owing to accidental injury, etc., and 3 notices of disease were received after slaughter.

Examinations of carcasses at slaughterhouses were, viz.;—Cattle, 7,249; calves, 3,767; swine, 17,002; sheep and lambs, 32,155; total, 60,173 carcasses.

MEAT INSPECTION.—The continued increase in the amount of English meat slaughtered—a total of 60,173 carcasses were inspected as compared with 51,343 in 1935, 48,500 in 1934, and 30,100 in 1930—has meant that more time has had to be given to meat inspection.

Meat inspection at the larger private slaughterhouses is carried out by Mr. E. F. Miner. Mr. G. N. Richards deals with the 7 slaughterhouses in the Bloxwich and Harden Wards, and the 8 remaining slaughterhouses in Bridge and Caldmore Wards are visited by Messrs. W. J. Woodward and S. Monks.

In addition to examinations of carcasses at slaughterhouses, the Inspectors make examinations of meat and other foods at butchers’ shops, fishmongers’, greengrocers’, grocers’, and stalls in the retail markets.



## UNWHOLESOME FOOD DESTROYED.

## TUBERCULOUS.

BOVINE.—15 carcasses and all organs, 3 forequarters, 463 heads, 140 pieces of beef and trimmings, 1,204 sets of lungs, 264 livers, and 363 other organs.

PIGS.—8 carcasses, 6 pieces of pork, 793 heads, 326 sets of fry, 31 livers, 48 sets of lungs, and 380 other organs.

## OTHER DISEASES, UNSOUND, ETC.

BOVINE.—7 carcasses and all organs, 12 heads, 12 pieces of beef and trimmings, 162 sets of lungs, 838 livers, and 69 other organs.

PIGS.—10 carcasses and all organs, 16 pieces of Pork, 39 sets of Fry, 47 Livers, 186 sets of Lungs, and 2 other organs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—15 carcasses and all organs, 4 pieces of Mutton, 963 Livers, 24 Plucks, and 24 sets of Lungs.

IMPORTED MEAT.—91 lbs. Beef, 25 lbs. Mutton, 6 lbs. Sheep's Kidneys

FISH.—42 lbs. Halibut.

VEGETABLES.—40 lbs. peas.

FRUIT.—112 lbs. grapes.

**Canned Goods.**

FISH.—42 tins..

MEAT.—114 tins.

TOMATOES.—42 tins.

FRUIT.—124 tins.

OTHER FOODS.—8 tins.

**Summary of Weight.****English Meat.**

BOVINE, Tuberculous	..	..	43,494 lbs.	}	60,877 lbs.
PIGS, " .. ..	..	..	17,384 "		
BOVINE, Other Diseases	..	..	16,198 lbs.	}	21,403 lbs.
PIGS, " .. ..	..	..	3,059 "		
SHEEP, " .. ..	..	..	2,146 "		
<b>Imported Meat</b>	..	..	122 lbs.		122 lbs.
OTHER FOODS.	Fish	..	42 lbs.	}	593 lbs.
	Canned Goods	..	399 "		
	Fruit	..	112 "		
	Vegetables	..	40 "		

Total .. 82,995 lbs.

or approximately 37 tons.

With but few exceptions, these Unsound Foods were destroyed in the incinerator at the Public Works Depot, Wolverhampton Street.

The total weight of food destroyed was over 37 tons, of this 47·89 per cent. by weight were English carcasses and meat, and 51·25 per cent. by weight were offals, livers, lungs, etc., inspected at time of slaughter, 74 per cent being affected with tuberculosis and 26 per cent with other diseases. Imported meat to the extent of 0·16 per cent., and other foodstuffs, such as fish, fruit, canned goods, etc., equalling 0·70 per cent., make the total. Notices of disease in English carcasses observed during slaughter (as required by the Public Health [Meat] Regulations) were received in 3 cases, the bulk of foodstuffs was surrendered to the Sanitary Inspectors for destruction at time of inspection.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

232 articles were obtained in the year and were submitted as samples to the Public Analyst; of these, 129 articles selected from purchases of small lots of goods (generally groceries) were submitted to the Analyst informally, and 103 milk samples were taken formally under the Act.

Three samples of Margarine were taken under Section 6 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, as regards marking.

See Public Analyst's Report.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1923 AND 1936.

Information as to results of examinations of designated milk are given in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACTS, 1928 AND 1931.

During inspections at retail markets and foodshops, the Sanitary Inspectors enforce the provisions of the various Marking Orders made under the above Acts. No statutory action has been taken under these Acts during the year.

## THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

Mr. A. E. Paley, Veterinary Inspector, reported on two cows suffering from "Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of Tuberculosis" and "Tuberculous Emaciation," respectively. The cows were slaughtered under the Order, and Mr. Paley gave post-mortem certificates that both of the cows had Generalised Tuberculosis, "Advanced."

On Mr. Paley's resignation in September, 1936, Mr. J. L. Buckingham, one of the Veterinary Inspectors on the Staffordshire County Council's Staff was appointed as Veterinary Inspector in this Borough for the purposes of the above Order, an amicable arrangement with the Staffordshire County Council having been made.

In the course of his Quarterly Inspection, Mr. Buckingham reported on 7 cows under the Order; 5 as suffering from "Tuberculosis of the Udder" and 2 from a "Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of Tuberculosis." In 2 of the 7 cases diagnosis was aided by 2 samples, one direct smear and one biological milk sample, both being positive. The 7 cows were slaughtered and the Veterinary Inspector gave 5 post-mortem certificates of "Tuberculosis, Advanced," and 2 of "Tuberculosis, Not Advanced."

In all 9 cases compensation according to scale has been paid to the owners.

## INSPECTION OF DAIRY CATTLE.

During his Quarterly Inspection of dairy cattle in the Borough, Mr. J. L. Buckingham, Veterinary Inspector, made 15 Direct Smear and 3 Sputa examinations and took 14 milk samples for Biological examination for Tubercle Bacilli. One direct smear and one milk sample were positive, and the two cows concerned were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. All the remaining tests and samples were negative.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF FOOD INTENDED FOR SALE.

Eight hundred and forty-one visits have been made to food stores, food shops, etc., to which the requirements of Section 72 of the Public



Health Act, 1925, apply. The requirements of the Section were found to be satisfactorily carried out. In two cases premises were cleansed, and in another an accumulation of refuse was removed; at a fish fryer's premises provision was made for the daily removal of offals. Repairs were carried out at an ice-cream depot, and at one grocery store a grating was fixed to the incinerator to prevent the emission of partly burnt paper refuse.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

SAMPLES.—Five samples of Fertilisers have been obtained informally, and the Agricultural Analyst has certified that each sample is genuine. For particulars of analyses see Analyst's report.

On no occasion have I been required to take action as "official sampler."

The requirements of Section 6 of the Act, with respect to the furnishing of a Statutory Statement with any Fertiliser or Feeding Stuff when sold by retail, have been generally complied with.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are now 102 fish fryers in the Borough. Seven applications for consent to the establishing of the business of a fish fryer were considered by the Health Committee, and consent was given in six cases, viz.:—No. 6 Providence Street, Leamore; New Shop, Harden Road, Coalpool; No. 43 Stafford Street; No. 51 Reeves Street, Bloxwich; Beeches Road Stores, Leamore; and No. 2 Church Street, Bloxwich. In one case application was refused. The applicant wished to use the premises, viz.:—No. 2 Church Street, Bloxwich, as a lock-up shop, and this arrangement was considered unsuitable for such a trade. A later application for the same address, made by a person prepared to occupy the premises as a combined dwelling-house and shop, was granted as the premises could then be made suitable.

The other premises in the Borough under inspection are, viz.:—three rag and bone dealers, and one hide and skin depot.

The premises are regularly inspected, and are kept in a satisfactory state.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Five hundred and forty-three visits have been made for the purpose of investigating rat infestations and laying baits; 30 cases have been reported for action. The laying of baits and the remedying of defects, mainly to drains, has resulted in the abatement of 23 infestations. Many of the above visits were made while baiting the sewers at manholes where evidence of infestation was found, and, by regular baiting, it is hoped that the sewer source of infestation will be reduced to a minimum.

## NATIONAL RAT WEEK

Opportunity was again taken during National Rat Week to call the attention of the general public to the dangers arising from infestations by rats and mice and the tremendous damage done yearly by these pests. Allotment Secretaries were circularised in mid-October and requested to co-operate in the baiting of infested plots. The allotments comprised 2,052 plots; seven secretaries made application for bait, and 4,650 Red Squill baits were issued. Six allotment secretaries have since reported in writing, and each stated that, as far as he was able to ascertain, the laying of the biscuits had proved effective. Letters were sent to local chemists and ironmongers asking them to exhibit traps and suitable poisons during the week, and an advertisement was issued in the two local newspapers. Special display bills were posted in all parts of the town. One thousand six hundred Red Squill biscuits and three thousand four hundred Barium Carbonate baits were laid at sewage disposal works, sewers, and tips, under the supervision of the staff of the Department. By arrangement with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, special attention is given to infestations at sewage disposal works, rubbish tips, and sewers; the latter are now baited regularly at intervals of three months. Special co-ordinated effort is made during National Rat Week. Complaints of rat and mice infestations made during National Rat Week were rather more than in recent years, 13 being received. Investigations were made and baits laid where necessary; when reinspected the infestations were reported to have ceased.

## CANAL BOATS ACTS.

## INSPECTIONS—BOATS.

Number of boats inspected	..	..	..	..	..	18
Number of boats conforming with Acts and Regulations	..					16
Number of boats with one or more infringements	..	..				2

## NATURE OF INFRINGEMENT.

Certificate not produced	..	..	..	..	..	1
Painting	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..		2
Infringements remedied	..	..	..	..	..	2

Remedial measures for contraventions were obtained by issuing a "Blue Notice" form.

No case of Infectious Disease has been found on the boats.

## OCCUPANTS.

Number of men on boats	..	..	..	..	..	22
Number of women on boats	..	..	..	..	..	19
Number of children on boats—						
under 5 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	8
over 5 and under 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	10

The total registered accommodation on the 18 boats was for  $64\frac{1}{2}$  adults, and the total number occupying equalled 50 adults.

11 boats had fore-cabins, 8 of which were in use as sleeping places.

The condition of the boats may be classified as: 8 good and 10 fair.

The occupants appeared to be in good health.



## THEATRES AND CINEMAS, ETC.

The cinemas have all been visited several times during the year, and at an inspection made on the 15th July, 1936, by the special Sub-Committee of the Council, were found to be in a satisfactory state.

Repairs which have been carried out at cinemas include:—1 operating box rebuilt, and at another the exit improved; 4 flushing cisterns repaired; conveniences painted or redecorated in 3 cases; wall plaster to ladies' and gents' conveniences repaired at 1 cinema; 1 drain cleared; 1 new soil pipe vent shaft provided; and 1 new inspection chamber cover fitted.

Including the one new cinema opened during the year, there are at present 10 cinemas in the Borough.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

## INFECTED HOUSES, DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total								50

## MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Act under which proceedings were taken	Nature of Offence	Remarks
Public Health Act, 1875.	Not abating nuisance. Defective floorboards. No. 6 Birch Street, Walsall.	Order made to abate within 6 weeks and pay 8/6 costs.
Ditto.	Not abating nuisance. Defective floorboards. No. 5 Birch Street, Walsall.	Order made to abate within 14 days and pay 8/6 costs.
Ditto.	Not abating nuisance. Defective floorboards. No. 112 Green Lane, Walsall.	Order made to abate within 14 days and pay 8/6 costs.
Ditto.	Not abating nuisance. Water closet, defective drain connection.	Order made to abate within 14 days and pay 8/6 costs.

## MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS—Continued.

Act under which proceedings were taken	Nature of Offence.	Remarks.
Walsall Corporation Act, 1930.	Using a van as a sole or principal means of habitation for an unbroken period of three months, on land situate within the Borough of Walsall without the previous approval of the Corporation.	During the year 23 van dwellers were summoned. The Justices made orders to vacate the site, and fines ranging from 20/- to 40/- were imposed.
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling milk 26·60% deficient in fat.	Case found proved. Defendant ordered to pay 19/- costs.

## CONCLUSION.

During the year the following new appointments were made. On the 9th March, Mr. S. Payne was appointed handyman, and on the 1st November, Mr. B. Smith, who acted as a temporary clerk in connection with the overcrowding surveys, was appointed to the permanent staff of the Department to deal mainly with overcrowding. Owing to the exceptional heavy work entailed by action under the Housing Acts, and the increasing normal work of the office, two additional temporary Sanitary Inspectors were appointed in November.

The year may be described as “a housing year.” The houses represented as unfit again constitute a record number. The work entailed in completing the two surveys under the overcrowding sections of the Housing Act increased the administrative work of the Department. With respect to this survey over 51,000 visits were made, and at one period as many as 18 temporary enumerators were engaged.

In spite of the concentration on housing matters, much useful work has been accomplished in connection with the normal duties of the Sanitary Inspectors under the Public Health Acts and various other Acts and Orders. Many houses have been repaired. The figures for meat inspection also show a marked increase; over 60,000 carcasses were examined, and approximately

37 tons of unsound food destroyed. Another feature of the year's work has been the attention given to caravan dwellers at Bentley. The persistent habitues of the Bentley area have now been moved, and at the end of the year Bentley was free from caravan dwellers.

May I pay a tribute to the continued support which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, chief officials, and my colleagues in the Health Department, to whom I tender my sincere thanks.

Yours obediently,

C. A. STANSBURY, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

26th May, 1937.



# REPORT

## OF THE

### PUBLIC ANALYST.

**For the year ended 31st December, 1936, on the  
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928, and  
the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1936. 232 samples were submitted to me for analysis during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. All the samples were submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

129 samples were purchased without the formalities of the Acts. 103 samples were purchased with the formalities of the Acts.

The following table gives the comparative figures for England and Wales, the Boroughs and Walsall.

Year.	No. of samples of Food and Drugs analysed per 1,000 of population.			
	England & Wales.	Boroughs.		Walsall.
1931	3·40	Average	.. 3·10	2·10
1932	3·45	"	.. 4·34	2·00
1933	3·46	"	.. 4·37	2·10
1934	3·52	"	.. 4·37	2·10
1935	3·60	"	.. 3·35	2·29
1936	Not Available.	Not Available.		

Table A gives particulars of the 232 samples.

**Table A.**

Description	Number Analysed	Number Adulterated
Milk .. .. .	103	4
Butter .. .. .	39	—
Margarine .. .. .	1	—
Lard .. .. .	2	—
Cooking Fat .. .. .	1	—
Jam .. .. .	5	—
Marmalade .. .. .	2	—
Honey .. .. .	2	—
Redcurrant Jelly .. .. .	1	—
Lemon Curd .. .. .	1	—
Bloater Paste .. .. .	2	—
Tomato Ketchup .. .. .	2	—
Mixed Spice .. .. .	1	—
Ground Ginger .. .. .	1	—
Ground Almonds .. .. .	2	—
Custard Powder .. .. .	2	—
Olive Oil .. .. .	2	—
Chutney .. .. .	1	—
Dried Fruit .. .. .	14	—
Syrup .. .. .	1	—
Cane Syrup .. .. .	1	—
Candied Peel .. .. .	4	—
Glace Cherries .. .. .	2	—
Pepper .. .. .	2	—
Cinnamon .. .. .	1	—
Malt Vinegar .. .. .	1	—
Mixed Pickles .. .. .	1	—
Caraway Seeds .. .. .	1	—
Tapioca .. .. .	2	—
Sago .. .. .	1	—
Semolina .. .. .	1	—
Lemonade Powder .. .. .	2	—
Sugar .. .. .	1	—
Demerara Sugar .. .. .	2	—

Table A.—Continued

Description.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	1	—
Tea .. .. .	3	—
Ice Cream .. .. .	5	—
Condensed Sweetened Machine Skimmed Milk .. .. .	3	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk (Unsweetened) .. .. .	2	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk (Sweetened) .. .. .	1	—
Sardines .. .. .	1	—
Whisky .. .. .	1	—
Rum .. .. .	1	—
Brandy .. .. .	1	—
Tincture of Iodine .. .. .	2	—
Potassium Iodide .. .. .	2	—
Potassium Bromide .. .. .	2	—

1.72% of the samples were adulterated. The percentages of adulteration for 1935, 1934, 1933 and 1932 were 2.11, 5.65, 3.1, and 4.3 respectively.

### MILK.

103 formal samples, were submitted, of which 4, equivalent to 3.88%, were adulterated. The percentages of adulteration for 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932, were 5.00, 10.89, 4.65 and 7.29 respectively.

The average composition of the 103 samples was as follows:—

Solids not Fat	..	..	..	..	8.90
Fat	..	..	..	..	3.71
Total Solids	..	..	..	..	12.61

Table B gives particulars of the adulterated samples:—



**Table B.**

Sample No.	Nature of Adulteration.	Result.
52	26.60% Deficiency of Fat.	The Health Committee, after considering all the facts in connection with each sample, issued a warning and caution to the Vendors of Samples Nos. 91, 102 and 154, and directed that a prosecution be instituted in the remaining case. At the hearing the case was found proved, and the defendant was ordered to pay 19/- costs.
91	1.66%       "       "	
102	6.60%       "       "	
154	3.33%       "       "	

All the above samples were formal.

#### ICE CREAM.

Five samples were submitted. All samples were genuine, and of good quality. Table C. gives the analyses of the samples.

**Table C.**

Sample No.	Milk-Fat.
135	8.32%
136	13.52%
137	15.59%
138	7.93%
139	9.84%

#### JAM.

Five samples were submitted. All were genuine. Two samples contained no preservative. Table D gives the amount of preservative present.

**Table D.**

Sample No.	Parts of Sulphur Dioxide per Million.
44	12.1
80	38.0
114	28.0

## DRIED FRUIT.

14 samples were submitted. All were genuine and contained preservative. Table E gives the amounts of preservative present.

Table E.

Sample No.	Parts of Sulphur Dioxide per Million.
5	320.0
14	89.6
38	51.0
89	550.4
118	19.2
126	12.8
185	473.0
188	25.6
189	9.6
192	9.6
217	51.0
220	35.0
221	25.6
228	25.9

## MIXED PICKLES.

One sample was submitted. The sample was genuine and contained no preservative.

## MARGARINE.

One sample was submitted. The sample was genuine and contained no preservative.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, five samples were submitted as follows:—

Carters Universal Fertiliser.  
Sulphate of Potash.  
Nitrate of Soda.  
Multiple Plant Food.  
Carmona Chrysanthemum Fertiliser.

All samples conformed with the requirements of the Act.

## CONCLUSION.

Walsall's Food Supply for the past year was of a high standard.

(Signed) FRANK E. THOMPSON, A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.,  
Public Analyst.



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